Board of Trade Journal

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RISING TIDE OF CAPITAL GOODS INVESTMENT IN CANADA

By a United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Montreal

Details of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power projects which offer considerable opportunities for the export of United Kingdom engineering and capital goods to Canada, appeared in the Board of Trade Journal *on July 17. Manufacturers will find the following report on some other major capital development schemes in Canada of interest when considering the potentialities of this vast market. Exporters will realize that apart from the plant and equipment required for the completion of these schemes there will be much development of secondary industries, bringing with them rapid expansion of townships and consequential demand for complete ranges of industrial and consumer goods.*

IT IS COMMONLY said that the second half of the twentieth century belongs to Canada. In less than a quarter of a century physical output has been doubled ; and the rate of investment since 1946 has been higher than ever before. Industrialization is on the increase : manufacturing, which accounted for only 23 per cent. of the national income in 1948, accounted for 30 per cent. in 1950. With boundless raw material resources, massive supplies of hydro-electric power, and a favourable political climate, there is every reason to believe that the Canadian economy is set fair for continued expansion.

Some of the most important developments have a dramatic quality which has caught the world's imagination. But the Ungava iron ore scheme, the Kitimat-Kemano aluminium project, the Edmonton-Vancouver oil pipe line now under construction and the proposed gas pipe line from Alberta to the Pacific Coast are not the whole story. Practically every sector of the economy is expanding. This article aims at filling in the canvas a little by briefly drawing attention to a few of the many other developments which offer possible markets for British goods. It is not the complete picture ; it is impossible to give this within the limits of a single article. But it is hoped that the impression is not distorted on that account.

Pulp and Paper

The biggest single industry in Canada is the pulp and paper industry. It is first in employment, gross volume of production, export values and use of electric power. It is first in the amount of capital invested. Total new investment in pulp and paper mills between 1946 and 1950 came to $360 million, of which $130 million were for construction, and $230 million for machinery and equipment. The industry expects further new capital investment of over $600 million for the five-year period 1951 to 1955 ; that is, a rate of investment in volume terms some 35 per cent. greater than that which took place in the first five years after the war.

As far as can be foreseen, world demand for cellulose products is likely to remain high, despite some slackening of demand for textile production. Canada is in a fortunate position because its resources are still enormous, whereas in some parts of the world the scale of production has now reached the limits imposed by the reserves of

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timber available. In future years, therefore, Canada is likely to supply an even greater proportion of the world market in pulp and paper products than she does now.

Hitherto the bulk of the development has been in the Province of Quebec; but there has been a tendency recently for the newer projects to be located elsewhere. At the moment, there are three large developments under way in British Columbia, one of which will ultimately cost $65 million, while several others are at the planning stage. A $20 million scheme is being discussed for Alberta. A Quebec firm has recently announced plans for the rehabilitation and expansion of its existing mills in Ontario and Quebec at a total cost of $22 million; while in Newfoundland two large organizations have extensive development and modernization programmes in hand.

Electric Power

Nearly 900,000 h.p. of new hydro-electric generating capacity were brought into operation in Canada in 1951. In 1952–53, new plants and extensions of existing plants are expected to produce a further 1,700,000 h.p., about the same amount being planned for 1954–55. Practically every province has development schemes on hand. Nearly half the planned increase will be in the Province of Quebec. It has just been announced that it is intended to develop the one million horse-power potential of the Bersimis River which flows into the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Under-water cables will be laid across the river to the Gaspe Peninsula, to feed power to the growing mining developments there.

In Ontario, the Hydro-Electric Commission's large current construction programme is being vigorously expedited; it includes doubling in capacity the two new plants at Toronto and Windsor. In addition, a water tunnel is being blasted right under Canadian Niagara town to take water from Lake Erie to the new power house which is being built alongside the existing one down below the Falls. In Manitoba, the Pine Falls and Seven Sisters projects are scheduled to be finished within a few months. The McArthur Falls site on the Winnipeg River is scheduled for development for hydro-electricity; however, the Winnipeg residents have voted against the Province taking over the sole authority for development of power, and work on the project has been deferred indefinitely. Matters will remain at an impasse until the City and the Provincial Government authorities get together on this matter.

The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board are also considering tapping the hydro-power resources on the province's northern rivers, Nelson, Saskatchewan and Churchill, even though most of the power would have to be carried 400 or 500 miles to reach the main consumers. In order to meet the urgent rural needs in Western Manitoba it is highly probable that a new steam plant will be erected at Brandon with tenders being called for early in 1953. As far as can be ascertained at the present time, the ultimate capacity of the Brandon plant will be three 30,000 kW. units and possibly a 60,000 kW. to follow before the hydro-electric sources referred to above are able to be tapped.

As far as Saskatchewan is concerned, the flow of their few available rivers makes it impossible for them to develop hydro-electric power to anything like the same extent as the other provinces. They estimate, however, that they will need to increase electricity in the province for the next ten years at a compounded rate of 20 per cent. a year, thus doubling the total volume of electric power capacity every four years. To achieve this programme they must rely largely on steam generating capacity.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Canada's metal production in 1951 was about two per cent. higher than in 1950. Lead and gold declined; but the output of nickel increased by 11 per cent., zinc 6·6 per cent., silver 4·4 per cent. and copper 2·5 per cent. Capital expenditure advanced from $182 million in 1950 to $228 million in 1951. At the present time the emphasis is on increasing refining and smelting capacity. It is likely that the Aluminium Company will not pause at the initial stage of development of their Kitimat-Kemano project, but will proceed without delay to the complete development, costing over $500 million. In addition, the Company are planning an extension to their existing smelter in the Saguenay area in the Province of Quebec, which will increase their output by 50,000 tons, effective next year.

Zinc refining is also being expanded fast. It has now been announced that a mining concern has bought an old pulp and paper mill site at Chicoutimi in the Saguenay River area, as a site for a zinc smelter. The cost of the project will be in the region of $12 million, and it is aimed to produce 100 tons of zinc metal a day. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. are carrying out a $63 million programme involving expansion and modernization

of their lead and zinc refineries at Trail and the rehabilitation of mining properties in the district. Nickel and copper refining is being expanded as well.

Both the existing producers in the Sudbury area of Ontario are expanding their mining and smelting capacity ; and in Alberta the construction of a new refiner will start early this summer. It is expected to cost $12 million, and to be in operation before the end of 1953. It will handle nickel-copper ores from the Lynn Lake area, Northern Manitoba ; and it is said that annual production will be 8,500 tons of refined metal, 1,500 tons of copper sulphate, 300,000 pounds of cobalt, and 70,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

Oil and Oil Refining

1951 was the most successful year in the Canadian oil industry since the discovery of Leduc in 1947. Thirty-seven oil discoveries were made during the year, compared with ten in 1950 ; oil was struck in British Columbia for the first time. The Inter-Provincial pipe line was brought to the shore of the Great Lakes, and permission was granted to build a pipe line over the Rockies to the Pacific Coast for the export of oil from Edmonton to Vancouver. This venture is expected to cost more than $80 million, and to be completed by the end of 1953.

All this activity has naturally increased the pressure on the existing refining capacity. Three new refineries were completed in 1951, bringing the total in Canada to 38. Capacity was also increased at existing refineries, so that to-day Canada can refine nearly 390,000 barrels a day, compared with about 216,000 a day in 1945. Canadian oil refiners themselves expect the market for their products to go on rising for several years yet. Most of them are budgeting for at least a ten per cent. increase this year, and have planned further extensions to their refining capacity ; so that by 1954 Canada's output should be 435,000 barrels a day.

In British Columbia, work on a $13·5 million extension to the existing refinery at Ioco has already begun. Erection of the new equipment will start in the autumn, and it is hoped that the job will be completed by the end of next year. This will nearly double the present output. Two other companies are also said to be contemplating extensions to their existing plant in British Columbia. In Regina, Saskatchewan, tenders have been called for a $7 million modernization programme to an existing refinery. Total output will not be greatly increased, since the main intention is to widen the range of products.

In Manitoba, it has recently been announced that construction will soon begin on a new $12 million refinery in the Winnipeg area. It will undoubtedly operate on Alberta crude oil brought to the area by the Inter-Provincial pipe line and a spur line from Gretna. At Sarnia, in Ontario, a $14 million expansion and modernization programme is being planned for an existing refinery which will raise its capacity from 55,000 to 77,000 barrels a day. In addition, a new $10 million refinery is being erected at Sarnia which will have an output of 10,000 to 15,000 barrels a day. Finally, in the Province of Quebec, there are plans for a $3 million extension to an existing refinery in East Montreal.

Chemicals

The most dramatic advances of all are going on in the field of chemical production. Canada is exceptionally well placed to go ahead in this field, with plenty of electric power at her elbow and a large supply of indigenous material. New investment in chemicals has been consistently higher than the average investment in industry ever since the beginning of the war. Employment almost doubled between 1939 and 1950. Some 200 new establishments were opened up, most of them by existing companies. Since the war, about 44 new medium-sized and large firms have started production. The industry expects to go ahead faster than ever in 1952 with planned developments estimated to cost $100 million, an increase of more than 80 per cent. over the actual new investment in 1951 of $53·2 million.

At present, the main concentration of the Canadian industry is at Sarnia, in the province of Ontario, where projects totalling $30 million in value are being developed. But expansion is also taking place in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. In Alberta the emphasis is on petro-chemicals. Work on a petro-chemical plant in the Edmonton area is already under way. It is expected to go into operation in early 1953, and to cost $54 million in all. Also in the Edmonton area, work has just begun on a $13 million plant for the production of polythene, which is due to go into operation at the end of 1953. It is probable that the natural gas resources of Alberta will prove a magnet to other branches of the chemical industry, which also find in situ many of the raw materials they need, such as salt and limestone.

In the Province of Quebec, important developments are under way in Montreal East and in the town of Varennes on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, where a public utilities company have acquired an extensive riverside site on which an integrated chemical industry is expected to develop. Already three projects are planned there, at an eventual cost of some $20 million. Three other projects, costing about $12 million, are under way in East Montreal, while at Shawinigan Falls a new plant is planned for the production of vinyl chloride dispersion resins.

In all these fields of development, British business is supplying some of the equipment required. In general, Canadians are disposed to welcome greater British participation—provided they can be assured of regular deliveries on time, and of reliable facilities for servicing and spares. The market is highly competitive ; but if the British producer's offer compares well on commercial grounds with those of his competitors, he can be sure of meeting goodwill in Canada. Manufacturers will also realize the need for maintaining first class representation on the spot. Projects of the type outlined above require to be nursed patiently long before the calls for tender are issued by the promoters. There is plenty of experience to show that a determined effort to win and keep a place in the Canadian market is likely to win its due reward in the long run.

> *We depend for one of the highest standards of living in the world on overseas customers buying our goods. . . . They will buy if our goods are cheaper and better than those of other countries. If they are not, they won't buy them. And if they don't, we starve.*
>
> —The President of the Board of Trade, July 1, 1952.

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New Index of Industrial Production in the United Kingdom

A NEW INDEX, using the results of the Census of Production for 1948 and giving a general measure of monthly changes in the volume of industrial production in the United Kingdom, has been prepared. This index, based on the year 1948, will replace the Interim Index based on the year 1946 which has hitherto been published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The new index has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office, with the collaboration of the Board of Trade and other Government Departments, and details of the construction of the index are given in the July issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics. For the time being monthly figures have been carried back only as far as 1950 and annual figures only as far as 1948, but annual figures for earlier post-war years will be published later.

The table below shows the provisional figures for May together with detailed indices for April and for earlier dates. Figures for the more recent months may be revised as further information becomes available. The provisional index for May 1952 is 118 compared with 111 for April 1952 and 116 for May 1951. This year the April figure was affected by the Easter holiday, while the May figure was affected by the Whitsun holiday.

The new index does not differ in purpose and only very slightly in method of compilation from the one it replaces; but in addition to using the results of the 1948 Census it benefits from a number of detailed changes. These are :—

(i) A larger number of production series is now available to measure monthly changes in output.

(ii) More reliable figures of price changes have been collected to help in translating into volume terms those series (about a quarter) which are available only in value terms.

(iii) The experience gained from the interim index has suggested a number of ways in which the compilation could be improved.

Like the interim index, the scope of the new index covers the four main groups, mining, manufacturing, building and public utilities, and includes production for the home market, for export and for the armed forces. It does not cover agriculture, trade, transport, finance or any other public or private services.

Of the four main groups which the new index covers, building carries a substantially higher weight than it did in the interim index, while the utilities group carry a considerably reduced one. The weights given to mining and manufacturing have also been reduced. Within the manufacturing group (which now takes almost exactly three-quarters of the total weight), textiles and paper and printing carry a larger share of the total than before, while chemicals and the metals, engineering and vehicles group carry less. In the last-named (which is rather more than one-third of the full index and nearly one-half of all manufacturing), metals are weighted a little higher than before, vehicles and engineering a little lower.

In spite of the extensive revisions the new index is very close to the old one. The annual figures on a comparable basis are as follows :—

	1948 = 100	
	New Index	*Old Index*
1949	106·4	106·8
1950	113·5	116·2
1951	117·3	119·6
1952 (first quarter)	120·2	122·3

The new index shows a smaller increase from 1949 to 1950, but otherwise the two indices have tended to move together.

The revisions have had a greater effect on the indices for individual groups. For example, the new index for engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods rises more rapidly. This is partly because of the use of additional production series, and partly because an improved system is used to allow for price changes. The new index for vehicles, on the other hand, rises much less rapidly than the old, owing to revised weights.

Average 1948 = 100

Standard Industrial Classification Order Number		1949	1950	1951	1951				1952		
					1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	April	May (Prov.)
II–XVIII	All industries	106	114	117	118	120	112	119	131	111	118
II	Mining and quarrying	103	104	108	110	110	99	113	114	105	111
III–XVI	Total manufacturing industries	107	116	121	120	125	115	122	123	113	121
III	Non-metalliferous mining manufactures :—										
	China and earthenware	105	109	114	117	120	102	116	118		
	Glass	107	113	122	119	119	119	131	126	109	
	Bricks, cement, etc.	104	111	115	111	117	112	120	121	117	
IV	Chemicals and allied trades	109	124	134	131	136	130	138	140		
V–IX	Metal, engineering and vehicle trades ...	106	114	122	120	125	117	127	129	121	
V	Metal manufactures :—Ferrous	105	110	115	115	119	108	117	120	118	
	Non-ferrous	94	102	116	115	117	109	123	127	122	
VI	Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	106	116	127	124	128	123	133	138		
VII	Vehicles	111	121	124	122	130	118	128	128	122	
VIII	Metal goods, not elsewhere included ...	100	105	113	115	116	106	116	118		
IX	Precision instruments, jewellery, etc. ...	107	110	113	115	118	106	113	105		
X and XII	Textiles and clothing	109	117	116	124	125	109	105	109	91	
X	Textiles	108	118	119	122	126	113	113	108	85	
XII	Clothing	109	115	111	129	124	101	90	111	103	
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	101	103	97	104	107	87	89	89		
XIII	Food, drink and tobacco	104	107	105	101	109	101	110	106	106	
	Food	106	112	108	107	113	104	111	109	110	
	Drink and tobacco	100	98	99	91	101	96	108	100	99	
XIV	Manufactures of wood and cork	113	122	127	128	138	122	122	116		
XV	Paper and printing	115	133	140	138	142	134	148	145	124	
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	104	116	121	127	126	112	119	122		
XVII	Building and contracting	105	105	102	101	99	105	102	100	100	106
XVIII	Gas, electricity and water	107	116	124	138	117	107	132	142	120	114

HOME NEWS SECTION

Price Control Removed from Typewriters & Domestic Woodware

THE Board of Trade announce that from August 13 price controls were lifted from typewriters and domestic woodware. This control is no longer regarded as necessary because supplies of these goods are now adequate and trade is competitive.

These have been the only goods still subject to price control under the Miscellaneous Goods (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Orders, which originally covered a wide range of articles.

These Orders are now revoked by the Miscellaneous Goods (Maximum Prices) (Revocation) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1479) made by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Central Price Regulation Committee. Copies of the Order, price 2d. (by post 3½d.) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Increased Scientific Research Levy in Wool Industry

THE Board of Trade announce that they have made the Wool Textile Industry (Scientific Research Levy) (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. No. 1848). The Order, which amends the Wool Textile Industry (Scientific Research Levy) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1739), comes into force on November 1, 1952. Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller or newsagent.

The Order, which has been approved in draft by both Houses of Parliament, increases the rate of charge for that portion of the levy which is based on "employment units" from 2d. per unit to 3·4d. per unit. The higher rate of levy is necessary to meet increasing costs of research in the industry. The increased rate of charge will first apply to the levy payable in respect of the period November 1, 1952, to April 30, 1953.

Imports of Tomatoes Suspended

IT WAS announced on January 19 that, subject to the supplies available from home production, a quota of 2,300 tons of tomatoes could be imported during the month of August 1952.

The Board of Trade announced on Tuesday that the August imports had now reached this figure and they had decided, in consultation with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, to suspend imports from midnight on August 12. Any consignment of tomatoes which is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been dispatched to the United Kingdom on or before August 12 will be admitted.

Final Report on Census of Production for 1948

THE following new reports in the series of Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948 will be on sale from Tuesday, August 19 and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or from any bookseller. Previous reports were announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 7, 1952 (page 1163), June 14, 1952 (page 1220), June 21, 1952 (page 1257), June 28, 1952 (page 1303), July 5, 1952 (page 17), July 12, 1952 (page 61), July 19, 1952 (page 120), July 26, 1952 (page 175) and August 2, 1952 (page 213).

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Manufactured Fuel (Volume 1, Trade N) ...	1 3
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Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing) (Volume 3, Trade J)	2 0
Cotton Spinning and Doubling (Volume 6, Trade A)	3 0

Further trade reports will be published at short intervals, and announcements will be made as soon as they become ready for publication.

Purchase Tax Committees

THE Purchase Tax (Valuation) Committee, whose appointment was announced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 24, held its first meeting on July 28.

The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Mr. Frederick Grant. The other members are Sir Daniel Fennelly, Mrs. Robert Hall, Mrs. Douglas Jay, Mr. W. H. Lawson and Sir Rolande Wall.

The terms of reference of the Committee are :—

> To examine the representations of traders as to the principle of assessing Purchase Tax at a common value level ; and to make recommendations as to the manner in which this or any alternative principle should be applied in valuation for Purchase Tax, having regard to the different points in distribution at which the tax has to be levied.

The Committee will be pleased to receive representations in writing in the first instance from any person or organization interested in the matters which the Committee is to consider. Individual traders should, so far as possible, submit representations through their trade organization. These should be addressed, by September 15, 1952 to the Secretary, Purchase Tax (Valuation) Committee, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, and wherever possible 30 copies should be sent.

Committee on Tax-Paid Stocks

THE independent Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to examine the position of traders holding stocks of goods on which Purchase Tax or Customs and Excise duty has been paid, on an alteration of the rates of tax or duty, has recently held its first meeting.

The Committee is under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Hutton. The other members are : Mr. Basil Blackwell, Mr. C. Eustace Davies, Mr. J. Lawrie, Mr. W. K. M. Slimmings, Mr. A. Whittaker and Mr. G. D. N. Worswick.

The terms of reference of the Committee are :—

> To examine the position of traders holding stocks of goods on which Purchase Tax or other duties of Customs and Excise have been paid, on an alteration of those rates of tax or duty ; to consider how far there is a case in principle for the payment of compensation at the expense of the Crown for loss occasioned by a reduction of tax ; in so far as the Committee consider that there is a case in principle for such compensation, to report what detailed arrangements can be recommended as being practicable and equitable as between one trader and another and as between the trade and the Revenue ; and to make such supplementary or alternative recommendations as they may think fit.

The Committee will be prepared to receive evidence which in the first instance should be in writing, from any person or organization interested in matters within these terms of reference. It would assist the Committee if any individual trader who wishes to submit evidence were to do so through the appropriate trade organization ; and where more than one trade association has a similar interest in the question, it would be convenient if joint representations were submitted.

Representations should be addressed to the Secretary, the Committee on Tax-paid Stocks, Room 352, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, and should be received at the earliest possible date and in any event by September 15. Whenever possible 20 copies should be sent.

Prices of Non-Ferrous Metals Reduced

THE Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, has made an Order reducing the prices of secondary copper, brass, copper scrap, gilding metal scrap, brass scrap and cupro-nickel scrap to take account of the recent reduction in the Ministry of Materials selling price of virgin copper.

The Order, the Copper, Zinc, etc., Prices (No. 4) Order, 1952, Statutory Instrument 1952, No. 1465, came into force on August 7. Copies are obtainable, price 3d. (by post 4½d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

The Ministry of Materials also announce that from August 8 the price of good ordinary brand zinc is decreased from £130 to £118 per ton delivered consumers' works.

On August 13, the price was increased to £122.

Progress In International Unification of Engineering Standards

FURTHER PROGRESS in international co-operation in the field of engineering has resulted from the June meeting in New York of the A.B.C. (American-British-Canadian) Conference on the Unification of Engineering Standards.* The conference was a direct sequel to a similar meeting held in Ottawa in 1945.

The war had produced some costly and occasionally disastrous experiences because differences in basic engineering standards of the three countries had limited interchangeability in their Service equipment. The Combined Production and Resources Board therefore called together in Ottawa representatives of the armed services, of industry and of the national standards bodies of the three countries, and requested them to proceed urgently with measures to unify national standards for screw-threads of various types, for limits and fits and for drawing office practice.

From this work there eventually emerged a "Declaration of Accord" on a system of unified screw-threads of ¼-inch. diameter and upwards which was signed in 1948 by the three countries. This system is now being applied to the production of Service equipment by all three nations.

Further informal exchanges between this country and the other two led earlier this year to invitations for another full conference being sent out by Dr. J. R. Steelman, acting-director of Defence Mobilisation for the United States Government. The broad purpose of the conference can best be defined by quoting the opening paragraph of Dr. Steelman's letter :

"The joint efforts of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, in the production of goods and services for mutual security under the various formal agreements currently in effect can, it seems to me, be furthered considerably if additional steps can be taken along the path to standardization of certain essential items and processes."

High Level Representation

As a result of this invitation, strong delegations from the A.B.C. countries met in New York on June 2. The agenda before them on this occasion covered screw-threads, pipe-threads, gas cylinder threads, limits and fits, and drawing office practice. While the immediate importance of agreement on these subjects lies in their application to defence production, they will have a substantial influence on the interchange of the normal goods of commerce between the two sides of the Atlantic.

The 25 United Kingdom delegates attended under the aegis of the British Standards Institution and fully represented both industry and the services. The delegation was led by Mr. Stanley J. Harley, managing director of the Coventry Gauge and Tool Co. Ltd. and chairman of the Engineering Divisional Council of the B.S.I. Other members were Mr. S. W. Rawson, Director-General Machine Tools, Ministry of Supply ; Sir William Stanier, and Mr. H. A. R. Binney, director of the B.S.I.

There were large and important delegations from Canada and the United States, in both cases fully representing industry, the services and other Departments of Government in those countries. The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. J. G. Morrow, of the Steel Company of Canada, who is also President of the Canadian Standards Association. Mr. Morrow was vice-chairman of the first North American Mission which came to Britain during the war to initiate the unification programme.

Leader of the American group of 94 members was Mr. Howard Coonley, of the United States Defence Production Administration. He also, as a member of the War Production Board, had been intimately concerned in the project since the beginning. He was unanimously elected chairman of the recent conference.

The keynote of the conference was set at the opening session when Mr. Stanley Harley said that the British delegation had come to the conference in a somewhat critical spirit—critical of themselves and of the lack of progress that had been made in some of the projects discussed at Ottawa in 1945. He suggested that, in addition to strictly technical discussions of the items on the agenda, it might be necessary for the present conference to investigate the machinery available for pursuing those subjects to a conclusion.

A proposal aimed at precisely this objective was outlined by the chairman, Mr. Howard Coonley. He suggested that the conference should split up into five separate working committees, each one to deal with a single item on the agenda ; and that these committees should proceed immediately to work and then report back to the full conference.

In three intensive days' work, with many long and late sessions, all five of the technical committees made useful progress. One important achievement was to clarify those fields where long-established differences in practice in the three countries made it impossible for them to depart from existing standards. The frank recognition of these conditions cleared the way for productive discussion and decision elsewhere.

Screw-threads. The screw-thread committee had a basis to start from in the 1948 Declaration of Accord. The further object was to discover how far it was possible to secure unification of certain other forms of threads, including acme, stub acme, buttress and instrument threads. Papers circulated by the B.S.I. showed the extent to which the unified screw-thread system had been embodied in British Standards and in British industrial practice. Differences between A.B.C. industrial standards for special threads of the acme and buttress type were discussed, and a decision was reached to include full particulars of each country's standard as an appendix to those prepared by the individual countries. It seemed likely that some measure of agreement would also be possible on instrument screw-threads.

Pipe-threads. The committee on pipe threads examined the differences between the British and American standards for pipe-threads and screwed electrical conduit and came to the conclusion that the respective standards were so well established and the technical differences between them so wide, that this item should be removed from the programme.

Limits and Fits. Shortly after the Ottawa Conference in 1945 agreement had been reached between the three countries on certain fundamental principles to be observed in developing a unified standard for limits and fits. Drafts subsequently prepared by Britain (based on the International Standards Organization system) and by Canada showed marked similarities, and the limits and fits committee now decided that it appeared practical to develop an A.B.C. proposal covering selected classes of fit, a range of basic holes, and at least a limited range of shafts. The British and Canadian delegations were asked to continue their joint work in order to develop an A.B.C. proposal for submission to the standards bodies of the three countries within six months.

The need for A.B.C. agreement on drawing office practice may be underlined by recalling that when production of the Merlin aero engine was to be started in America during the war, not less than six valuable months were lost while all the relevant drawings were translated into American idiom and practice. With this and similar experiences in mind, the national standards bodies of the three countries had been requested at Ottawa in 1945 to co-operate in establishing a standard code for the dimensioning and tolerancing of drawings which would be acceptable to them all.

The present conference paid tribute to the excellent further work that had been done since then, both in Britain and in Canada. The United Kingdom proposals were used as a basis for discussion by the technical committee, and a substantial area of agreement was found.

The committee appointed to consider gas cylinder connections provided an excellent example of " agreement to disagree," because of well-established differences between British and American practice. It was, however, decided to examine the possibility of setting out

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

* The 64-page Report of the A.B.C. Conference was published in New York by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at $1·00. Copies are being obtained by the British Standard Institution for those directly concerned in the unification programme. There will also be a limited quantity available for sale to others interested, at 7s. 9d. per copy, including postage. Delivery to B.S.I. is expected shortly, and orders may therefore be sent at once to the Institution at 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Final Plenary Meeting of German Debt Conference

THE London Conference on German External Debts ended on August 8 with the adoption at a plenary meeting of a Conference Report. The report records the terms of settlement for German pre-war external debts, which have been agreed between creditors and debtors and which are recommended for the approval of the Governments concerned. Speaking for the Tripartite Commission on German Debts, representing the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, at whose invitation the Conference was called, Sir George Rendel (United Kingdom), M. F. D. Gregh (France), and Mr. John W. Gunter (United States) congratulated the Delegates on the completion of a successful Conference and thanked them for the hard work which the solution of the problems confronting the Conference had entailed.

Broadly speaking the settlement terms agreed between creditors and debtors adhere as closely as possible to the terms of the original contracts and do not, in most cases, entail any reduction of the original principal amounts. Payments on loan contracts containing gold clauses will be made as though the values of the currencies of issue of the loan had been defined in relation not to gold but to the United States dollar. The Young Loan agreement contains an additional form of exchange guarantee. In the main, future interest rates have been somewhat reduced from those provided in the original contracts. Amortization of the principal of most of the debts will begin after five years and maturity dates have been extended. Provision is made for more rapid repayment of capital and interest in certain types of debt, if this is made in blocked Deutschmarks for investment in Germany.

The Report of the Conference provides for the preparation of an inter-governmental agreement to give international authority to the settlement plan recommended in the report. Governments interested in the debt settlement will be invited to become parties to the inter-governmental agreement.

At the final plenary meeting on August 8, the Tripartite Commission announced that work would proceed immediately on the drafting of the proposed inter-governmental agreement. At the same time bilateral agreements would be prepared providing for the settlement of the claims of the United Kingdom, France and the United States in respect of their post-war economic aid to Germany. These claims were the subject of earlier discussions last December at which the three Powers offered, subject to the conclusion of a satisfactory and equitable agreement on Germany's pre-war debts, to make important concessions in the priorities and amounts of their claims.

Obligations from the Past

Herr Abs, the Head of the German Delegation, stated that he associated himself with the recommendations now before the Conference, because it was his desire to meet the wishes of the creditors to achieve a debt settlement which would satisfy them. He expressed a hope that the results reached at the Conference would prove to be bearable for the Federal Republic, in spite of its limited capacity. He pointed out that it would be necessary to realize that the Federal Republic was going to face a heavy burden not only during the coming years but over a long period. In this connection Herr Abs declared that the debt settlement would be jeopardized if the Federal Republic were asked to assume still further obligations from the past.

In this respect he referred in particular to claims by foreign countries which were at war with Germany, dating from the time of the two World Wars, especially further reparation claims. In conclusion, Herr Abs stated that the measures necessary to obtain Parliamentary approval for the debt settlement plan would be expedited to the greatest possible extent.

A number of the private creditor representatives declared their satisfaction at the completion of the negotiations, their principal spokesman being Baron van Lynden (Netherlands), Acting Chairman of the Creditors' Committee.

The Conference which ended on August 8 had been preceded by more than two years of preparatory work by the interested governments. In an exchange of letters of March 6, 1951, between the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic and the three Allied High Commissioners, acting on behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America the Federal Government confirmed its liability for the pre-war external debt of the German Reich and acknowledged in principle the debt arising from the post-war economic assistance furnished to Germany by the three Powers, and its willingness to accord this debt priority over all other foreign claims against Germany.

In May, 1951, the three Governments set up the Tripartite Commission on German debts. In June and July 1951, the Commission held preliminary discussions with representatives from Germany and from the principal creditor countries. The Tripartite Commission has also been responsible for the organisation of the London Conference and has represented the three Governments throughout the negotiations. The members of the Tripartite Commission are Sir George Rendel, K.C.M.G. (United Kingdom), Chairman, M. F. D. Gregh (France) and Ambassador Warren Lee Pierson (United States). In the recent absence of Mr. Pierson, the United States has been represented by Minister John W. Gunter. The German Delegation has been led throughout by Herr Hermann J. Abs.

The Conference held its first plenary meeting at Lancaster House, London, on February 28, 1952. In carrying out its work, the Conference was guided by certain principles, which appear in the Report. They include the principle that the Federal Republic's economic position and limited territorial jurisdiction should be taken into account, to avoid dislocation of the German economy, undue drain on Germany's foreign exchange, or appreciable additions to the financial burden of any of the three Governments. A further principle was that the settlement should ensure fair and equitable treatment of all interests affected, and that it should provide for appropriate action on the re-unification of Germany.

Twenty-two creditor countries sent delegations to the Conference composed of governmental, and in many cases, private creditor representatives. The private creditors of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were represented by separate delegations. Three countries sent observers, while the Bank for International Settlements was represented as a creditor in its own right. The Delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany contained both governmental and private debtor representatives.

To facilitate its work, the Conference set up a Steering Committee composed of the three members of the Tripartite Commission, 13 representatives of creditor interests from Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States and 5 members representing the public and private debtor interests of the Federal Republic. The Steering Committee was charged with the organisation of the Conference and with ensuring that all recommendations submitted to plenary meetings were such as to achieve an equitable overall settlement and equal treatment for all creditors within each category of debts.

The Creditors' Committee which was established to co-ordinate the views of the various groups of creditor interests and to appoint members of the negotiating committees was composed of representatives from each creditor country.

Four Negotiating Committees were set up with representatives of both creditor and debtor interests as well as observers from the Tripartite Commission. They dealt respectively with: Reich debts and debts of other public authorities; medium and long-term German debts resulting from private capital transactions; Standstill debts; and commercial and miscellaneous debts.

Engineering Standards—(*Continued*)

clearly in a joint publication the American and British practices, with suggested designs for adaptors which would permit interchangeability wherever necessary.

Future Work

After the five committees had reported to the full conference on June 5, machinery was established for carrying on their work. At the suggestion of Mr. Howard Coonley, the conference chairman, a "continuing committee" was set up for each subject, with instructions to seek progress in all directions where the way to ultimate agreement had been opened up. Each committee comprises the chairman of the relevant conference technical committee, with one "corresponding" member from each country. These corresponding members will keep each other informed of progress made in their respective countries in preparation for a further meeting to be held in New York in mid-October.

At the end of the conference, members of all three delegations felt that it had been of great value in revitalizing work which is fundamental to the well-being and security of their countries; and, from the British and Canadian viewpoints, not the least encouraging factor was the keen interest displayed by the industrial and service representatives of the United States.

Exemptions from Key Industry Duty

THE TREASURY have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, continuing from August 19, 1952, until February 18, 1953, the exemption from Key Industry Duty of all the articles exempted from that duty by previous Orders which expire on August 18, 1952, with the addition of :—

Optical elements, the following :—
Analysers and polarizers, consisting of a film of polarizing material mounted between discs or plates of transparent material.
*mono*Acetylacetone.
2-*mono*Aminoethyl alcohol.
3-Aminophenol.
β-*mono*Aminopropionic acid.
*iso*Bornyl *mono*thiocyanatoacetate (a bornyl ester).
Calcium 2-iodoxybenzoate (an iodoxybenzoic salt).
3-Chloroaniline.
1-*mono*Chloro -2 : 3-epoxypropane (an epichlorohydrin).
*mono*Cyanoacetic acid.
*mono*Cyclohexylamine.
α-Dichlorohydrin.
Dicyclohexyl *ortho*phthalate (a cyclohexyl ester).
2-*mono*Diethylaminoethyl alcohol.
2-*mono*Diethylaminoethyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride (a diphenylacetic ester).
Di-(2-methylcyclohexyl) *ortho*phthalate (an alkylcyclohexyl ester).
Di-(3-methylcyclohexyl) *ortho*phthalate (an alkylcyclohexyl ester).
Di-(4-methylcyclohexyl) *ortho*phthalate (an alkylcyclohexyl ester).
n-Dodecyl alcohol.
*mono*Ethylbenzene.
Ethyl 2-benzoylbenzoate (an ethyl ester).
Ethylene *mono*chlorohydrin.
α-Ethyl-*n*-hexoic acid (an octoic acid).
Ethyl α-hydroxy-α-methyl-*n*-butyrate (an ethyl ester).
Germanium dioxide.
n-Heptoic acid.
3-Hydroxyacetophenone.
L-Malic acid.
Menthyl *mono*ethoxyacetate (a menthyl ester).
D-Methionine.
L-Methionine.
DL-Methionine.
Methyl *mono*cyanoacetate (a methyl ester).
N-*mono*Phenyl-2-naphthylamine.
Potassium guaiacol*mono*sulphonate.
*mono-iso*Propylamine.
Safrole (not including *iso*Safrole).
R.*n*-Stearic acid.
Strontium 2-ethylhexoate (an octoic salt).
R.Titanium dioxide.
2 : 4-Xylenol.
3 : 5-Xylenol.
2 : 6-Xylidine (an amino-xylene).
3 : 4-Xylidine (an amino-xylene).

and with the deletion of—

Optical elements, the following :—
Analysers and polarizers, consisting of a film of polarizing material mounted between glass discs or plates.
Scientific instruments, the following :—
Fermentographs, that is to say, instruments for measuring and recording carbon dioxide evolved during dough fermentation.
Vacuum tubes, the following :—
Sealed cylindrical X-ray tubes having four windows.
Sealed cylindrical X-ray tubes having two windows.
Acenaphthene.
2-(*p*-Acetamidobenzenesulphonamido)-pryimidine (a substituted arylsulphonamide).
R.Acetone.
Acetone, fermentation.
Acetone, synthetic.
Acetylacetone.
Aluminium chloride (anhydrous).
2-Aminoethyl alcohol.
m-Aminophenol.
p-Aminophenol.
β-Aminopropionic acid.
o-Anisidine.
*iso*Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (a bornyl ester).
*sec*Butyl alcohol.
*tert*Butyl alcohol.
Calcium *o*-iodoxybenzoate (an iodoxybenzoic salt).
Carbon disulphide.
Carbon tetrachloride.
m-Chloroaniline.
*mono*Chlorobenzene.
o-Chloromononitrobenzene.
p-Chloromononitrobenzene.
o-Cresol.
Cyanoacetic acid.
Cyclohexanol.
Cyclohexylamine.
Diacetone alcohol.
p-Dichlorobenzene (a chlorobenzene).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane.
Dichlorohydrin.
Di-cyclohexyl phthalate (a cyclohexyl ester).
Diethylamine.
Diethylaminoethyl alcohol.
2-Diethylaminoethyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride (a diphenylacetic ester).
Diethyl phthalate (an ethyl ester).
Dimethylamine.
Di-methylcyclohexyl phthalate (an alkylcyclohexyl ester).
Dimethyl phthalate (a methyl ester).
Diphenyl.
Diphenylamine.
Dodecyl alcohol.
Epichlorohydrin.
Ethylbenzene.
Ethyl benzoylbenzoate (an ethyl ester).
Ethylene chlorohydrin.
α-Ethylhexoic acid (an octoic acid).
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol (an octyl alcohol).
Ethyl α-hydroxy-α-methylbutyrate (an ethyl ester).
Germanium oxide.
Guanidine nitrate (a guanidine salt).
Guanine.
Heptoic acid.
m-Hydroxyacetophenone.
Lactic acid.
Lauroyl chloride.
l-Malic acid.
Menthyl ethoxyacetate (a menthyl ester).
dl-Methionine.
(+) Methionine.
(—) Methionine.
p-Methylaminophenol sulphate.
Methyl cyanoacetate (a methyl ester).
Methylcyclohexanol.
Methylcyclohexanone.
Methylene dichloride.
Methyl methacrylate (a methyl ester).
2-Methyl-2 : 4-pentanediol (a hexanediol).
1-Naphthol.
2-Naphthol.
p-Nitroaniline.
p-Nitrobenzoic acid.
2-Nitrodiphenylamine.
p-Nitrophenol.
p-Nitrotoluene.
n-Octoic acid.
Paraformaldehyde.
o-Phenetidine.
p-Phenetidine.
R.Phenol.
Phenol, synthetic.
Phenolphthalein.
Phenyl-2-naphthylamine.
Phthalic anhydride.
Potassium guaiacolsulphonate.
Potassium metabisulphite.
*iso*Propylamine.
Quinoline.
Safrole.
*di*Sodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate (a sodium phosphate).
triSodium naphthalene-1 : 3 : 6-trisulphonate (a naphthalenesulphonic salt).
R.Stearic acid.
Sulphaquinoxaline (a substituted arylsulphonamide).
Tetrachloroethylene.
R.Titanium oxide.
Toluene-*p*-sulphonamide.
o-Toluidine.
p-Toluidine.
2 : 4 : 6-Tribromophenol (a bromophenol).
Trichloroethylene.
Tricresyl phosphate (a hydroxybenzene ester homologue).

(*Continued on next page*)

Exemptions from Key Industry Duty—(*Continued*)

Triethanolamine.
m-4-Xyenoll.
m-5-Xylenol.
m-2-Xylidine (an amino-xylene).
o-4-Xylidine (an amino-xylene).
Zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (a salt of a substituted dithiocarbamic acid).

The Order is the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1952, and is published as Statutory Instruments 1952 No. 1492. Copies may be obtained (price 6d. net, by post 7½d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

New Company Registrations

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1952, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	341	341
£1,000 and under £10,000 ...	1	437	438
£10,000 and under £50,000 ...	1	68	69
£50,000 and under £100,000 ...	—	3	3
£100,000 and under £1,000,000 ...	1	2	3
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	3	851	854
Total Amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £215	'000's £2,628	'000's £2,843

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1951-52

	1951		1952	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	1,121	7,420	1,045	4,051
February	993	4,725	999	5,018
March	1,626	20,243	1,534	8,703
April	1,368	10,069	1,100	3,804
May	1,123	9,626	1,020	3,993
June	1,129	5,239	954	3,672
July	1,043	5,296	854	2,843
August	924	7,404		
September	863	7,510		
October	1,013	4,772		
November	1,019	4,999		
December	1,134	8,006		
Total	13,356	95,309		

Patents Act, 1949

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed " Licences of Right " on the dates specified.

Patent No.	Patentee	Subject-matter
		July 22, 1952
612112	Shearer, C. T. A.	Intermittent reversible absorption refrigerating apparatus.
644189	Furrer, J. A.	Clasps for removably linking both ends of a strap.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of the endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

J. L. BLAKE,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

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Movements in Wholesale Prices in July

ALTHOUGH the basic materials index again declined in July, falling very slightly by 0·2 per cent., the indices for materials used in mechanical and electrical engineering, as well as in building and civil engineering, showed increases of 0·7 per cent., 1·8 per cent. and 0·4 per cent., respectively.

Among the main materials showing price increases were wool (nearly 8 per cent.) and a number of metals including copper, with a rise of over 11 per cent., aluminium and lead. Imported hides and skins, raw silk, palm oil and shellac, also rose in price.

The effect of these price increases on the basic materials index was only just offset by the decline in prices of textile materials such as jute, sisal and cotton linters, and also of many paper-making materials —notably woodpulp, the price of which fell by more than 25 per cent. A number of other important commodities, including imported hardwood, zinc, whale oil and molasses also fell in price.

Among the price indices of industrial output, those for made-up clothing, hosiery, and boots and shoes continued to fall. An index for salt is published in this series for the first time this month.

A number of new indices are also published this month for the first time in the commodity series. These relate to mohair and pile fabric rugs; abrasive paper and cloth; insecticides, etc.; and travel goods.

Price Index Numbers of Materials for Industry—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Basic materials (excluding fuel) for non-food manufacturing industry	1949							98·5	98·4	101·4	108·3	111·6	112·6	
	1950	117·0	117·0	117·8	120·3	125·2	126·6	132·1	138·8	156·5	162·1	173·4	176·7	138·6
	1951	197·5	209·3	220·4	209·1	201·8	193·0	187·6	179·4	176·8	182·0	182·2	180·9	193·3
	1952	181·5	177·0	169·6	164·7	162·1	160·0	159·6*						
Materials used in mechanical engineering industries	1949							99·5	100·0	101·8	105·2	105·7	105·2	
	1950	105·6	105·8	105·7	106·4	109·2	111·6	113·4	115·3	117·6	119·3	123·4	125·6	113·2
	1951	127·1	126·6	128·3	130·4	130·8	131·2	131·4	137·1	142·5	142·2	142·0	142·6	134·3
	1952	143·2	143·6	152·2	152·6	151·7	151·7	152·8						
Materials used in the electrical machinery industry	1949							98·9	99·5	102·7	108·9	110·3	109·6	
	1950	109·9	110·1	109·8	111·5	115·9	120·4	122·4	124·3	129·0	131·5	136·8	142·2	122·0
	1951	143·5	142·0	143·1	147·8	149·6	151·9	152·8	156·4	159·3	158·9	158·8	159·0	151·9
	1952	160·0	160·2	165·4	166·3	165·5	167·6	170·7						
Building and civil engineering materials	1949							100·2	100·5	101·1	103·0	102·8	102·5	
	1950	102·6	102·7	102·3	101·9	103·3	104·8	106·6	107·5	109·4	110·2	110·8	111·1	106·1
	1951	112·2	113·4	117·8	123·2	125·8	126·7	129·1	131·2	131·7	131·4	131·8	132·5	125·6
	1952	134·4	134·8	136·8	137·3	134·9	133·4	134·0*						
House building materials	1949							100·5	100·6	101·0	103·1	102·8	102·7	
	1950	102·6	102·4	102·1	101·5	102·9	104·0	106·4	106·9	108·2	109·4	108·3	108·5	105·2
	1951	109·0	111·1	116·7	122·0	124·7	125·3	127·0	128·0	127·6	127·5	127·7	127·9	123·0
	1952	130·0	131·4	132·0	133·4	131·8	130·5†	130·9*						

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

Price Index Numbers of Industrial Output—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
10	Coal	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·2	
		1950	100·2	100·3	100·2	100·3	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·2	100·2	101·0	101·3	100·3
		1951	101·3	108·9	109·0	110·4	110·0	108·9	108·9	108·9	109·4	109·6	110·9	121·6	109·8
		1952	122·1	122·6	122·8	122·8	121·2	121·2*	120·9*						
19/2	Salt	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	106·1	106·1	105·1	
		1950	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	112·6
		1951	122·0	123·5	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3	144·4	144·4	144·4	144·4	135·3
		1952	151·3	151·3	151·3	151·3	151·3	151·3	151·3						
21/1	Electrical porcelain	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
		1951	101·5	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	113·9
		1952	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0	115·0						
21/2	China and earthenware	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	100·2	100·2	
		1950	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·6	100·6	101·3	101·5	101·5	103·0	103·0	103·0	103·1	101·5
		1951	103·7	103·7	104·4	106·4	112·8	115·4	116·0	117·5	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	113·3
		1952	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3						
31/3	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	1949							99·4	99·4	99·4	99·5	99·1	100·3	
		1950	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·7	101·6	101·6	103·0	104·0	104·1	105·7	109·5	110·8	103·6
		1951	116·6	118·6	120·8	122·9	123·3	124·4	131·3	132·4	133·5	133·9	133·4	133·4	127·0
		1952	133·7	133·7	133·6	133·5	132·8	131·6	130·8						
31/4	General chemicals	1949							100·0	100·1	100·6	101·5	101·5	101·6	
		1950	105·2	105·2	105·2	107·5	109·5	110·5	110·7	110·8	110·9	111·2	111·5	112·4	109·2
		1951	115·0	115·7	115·9	121·8	125·3	125·7	127·2	127·4	127·6	130·2	130·4	131·0	124·4
		1952	134·9	137·0	138·5	138·7	138·5	138·3	138·2						
40 and 41	Blast furnaces and iron and steel melting and rolling	1949							99·6	99·8	99·8	99·8	100·1	100·1	
		1950	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·3	100·4	100·7	100·8	100·8	100·8	101·6	101·6	100·6
		1951	102·8	103·4	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	118·0	125·3	125·3	125·3	125·3	113·3
		1952	125·3	127·1	142·6	142·6	142·6	142·6	142·6						
43/1	Iron and steel—sheets	1949							100·0	99·4	98·8	98·9	100·2	100·2	
		1950	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·5	101·3	101·7	102·1	103·1	103·3	103·3	103·3	101·7
		1951	103·3	104·1	105·1	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·9	118·1	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0	113·1
		1952	125·0	126·8	139·6	139·6	139·6	138·1	137·8						

* Provisional figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers :—Price Index of Industrial Output—(*Continued*)

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
42/2	Iron and steel—tinplate	1949							100·0	100·0	100·6	103·2	103·1	101·9	
		1950	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	102·0	102·0	102·0	100·9
		1951	108·1	108·6	108·3	114·9	114·9	114·9	114·1	124·2	131·0	125·4	125·4	125·4	117·6
		1952	129·7	129·3	137·9	137·7	137·7	137·7	137·7						
44	Iron and steel—tubes	1949							100·0	99·6	99·4	99·5	100·1	100·2	
		1950	100·3	100·4	100·5	100·6	100·7	101·1	101·3	101·6	101·9	102·0	102·0	102·0	101·2
		1951	102·0	102·6	104·2	104·3	104·3	104·3	104·3	112·7	118·1	118·1	118·1	118·1	109·2
		1952	118·1	119·4	130·9	130·9	130·8	130·5	130·5						
90/2	Cutlery	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·4	100·5	
		1950	100·7	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·4	101·6	101·4
		1951	103·4	106·0	109·6	109·7	110·0	110·7	110·7	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	110·6
		1952	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9	111·9						
94/1	Domestic hollow-ware	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·1	102·9	
		1950	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	102·9	103·6	103·6	103·5	105·0	105·5	106·7	103·8
		1951	107·3	112·0	112·9	113·5	114·1	114·6	114·6	115·1	119·6	121·6	124·5	124·5	116·2
		1952	124·6	130·7	132·9	133·3	134·9	134·7	134·0*						
103/1	Gramophone records	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	101·9	
		1950	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·9	101·6	101·6	101·6	101·6	101·6	102·1	101·8
		1951	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·3	111·5	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	110·9
		1952	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6						
111	Cotton weaving	1949						100·0				109·2			
		1950		120·4				126·3				145·3			
		1951		178·3				194·4	183·9	176·0	171·4	169·9	178·9	176·8	
		1952	167·8	152·6	144·8	140·3	136·0	134·2							
113	Rayon production	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·7	114·7	114·7	114·7	103·6
		1951	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5	130·5
		1952	130·5	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1						
118	Hosiery and other knitted goods ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	98·8	98·7	98·7	
		1950	98·7	103·9	104·2	106·0	106·0	107·6	108·9	108·9	108·8	109·2	111·2	117·6	107·5
		1951	121·2	123·3	133·0	139·5	144·7	148·8	147·0	147·1	145·9	142·4	138·9	153·1	138·7
		1952	126·8	122·5	119·5	116·5	113·6	110·8	108·6*						
119	Lace	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·5	101·6	
		1950	101·9	102·1	104·1	106·1	106·4	107·0	107·5	108·6	109·3	112·3	113·9	122·6	108·5
		1951	124·7	127·2	128·6	131·7	138·0	136·6	140·7	137·4	135·2	136·0	136·0	136·0	134·2
		1952	135·9	134·4	133·8	129·2	128·0	128·0*	128·0*						
120	Carpets	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·4	104·3	
		1950	104·3	119·4	119·4	119·4	119·4	129·1	136·6	136·6	136·6	137·9	157·0	157·0	131·1
		1951	157·0	157·0	181·2	184·7	184·7	184·7	184·7	184·7	172·0	154·2	154·2	154·2	171·1
		1952	154·2	154·2	154·2	154·2	154·2	142·4	142·0						
122/1	Canvas goods and sacks	1949							100·0	100·0	100·5	101·3	101·3	106·9	
		1950	114·1	115·6	116·1	116·2	116·2	116·3	116·8	117·3	118·3	119·2	121·7	123·9	117·6
		1951	138·1	140·9	141·5	144·9	153·7	174·1	174·6	174·2	173·8	173·8	174·6	175·4	161·7
		1952	175·3	174·4	173·7	148·5	148·3	126·4	123·6						
140 141, 142 and 147/1, /2, /3	Made-up clothing	1949							100·2	100·2	100·2	99·5	99·6	99·7	
		1950	99·5	99·5	99·7	99·7	99·7	100·2	100·4	100·7	101·7	102·8	103·8	104·8	101·0
		1951	108·1	107·9	109·5	112·1	115·4	118·2	120·9	122·0	122·3	121·5	121·9	121·1	116·6
		1952	118·9	117·4	115·7	113·2	110·3	109·0	107·6*						
148	Boots, shoes, slippers and clogs (excluding rubber)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·2	100·5	100·6	
		1950	101·5	102·6	103·6	104·4	105·0	106·2	106·7	107·1	107·8	109·9	111·8	113·0	106·6
		1951	116·8	121·3	125·0	129·4	132·5	134·9	137·5	137·7	137·0	135·9	135·6	134·5	131·5
		1952	132·8	131·7	128·8	126·2	122·7	121·2	120·4*						
163	Brewing	1950							92·2	92·0	91·8	91·8	91·7		
		1951	92·0	91·9	91·8	91·6	95·2	93·2	95·8	96·0	95·9	95·9	96·0	96·1	94·5
		1952	96·8	97·5	97·6	97·8	97·7	97·7							
169	Tobacco	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·1	100·1	100·0
		1951	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	100·2	101·0	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	101·0
		1952	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4						
170/2	Joinery	1951	100·2	102·4	108·1	122·7	123·5	123·6	123·9	124·8	124·8	125·6	125·3	125·2	119·2
		1952	125·2	128·3	128·4	127·1	125·8	123·8	120·3						
181	Wallpaper	1949							100·0	100·0	100·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	109·2	117·9	117·9	103·8
		1951	117·9	117·9	117·9	117·9	126·2	135·0	135·0	131·9	129·3	129·3	129·3	132·1	126·6
		1952	134·1	134·7	133·1	131·8	131·8	131·8	131·6						
183/2	Manufactured stationery	1949							100·0	100·0	97·0	97·0	96·0	96·0	
		1950	95·5	101·1	101·0	101·0	100·0	100·4	104·6	105·7	105·7	117·2	119·9	119·9	106·0
		1951	138·5	141·6	141·6	160·8	162·8	164·3	166·4	166·4	166·4	166·4	166·1	166·1	156·7
		1952	166·1	166·1	165·6	165·6	165·6	158·5	144·1						
190/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	106·2	
		1950	109·6	110·4	110·5	110·5	110·5	114·7	124·4	124·4	124·2	145·1	145·8	145·8	123·0
		1951	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7	179·7
		1952	179·7	179·7	179·7	166·7	165·8	165·8	165·8						
192	Brushes and brooms	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·9	99·6	
		1950	99·6	100·6	101·3	101·3	101·1	101·0	101·0	101·6	103·1	103·1	107·1	109·9	102·6
		1951	111·8	119·2	132·1	133·5	136·4	142·0	143·0	145·3	145·2	144·6	142·6	142·3	136·5
		1952	142·5	141·4	141·0	137·1	135·7	133·6	133·2						
193/2	Sports requisites	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
		1950	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	100·8	105·1	105·6	106·4	111·1	102·9
		1951	111·1	118·5	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·9	121·6	121·2	121·2	119·3	119·6
		1952	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4	117·4						
199/2	Photographic paper and films, etc.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·8	108·7	
		1950	109·2	109·6	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	112·2	111·1
		1951	112·4	112·4	116·2	119·1	119·2	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·6	118·6	119·3	119·3	117·5
		1952	119·3	119·2	119·3	118·3	118·9*	118·9*	118·9						

* Provisional figure. † Revised figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

Commodity Price Index Numbers—June 30, 1949=100

(Averages of daily or weekly prices throughout the month)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
RAW MATERIALS														
TEXTILES														
Cotton, raw	1949							100·2	101·5	108·4	121·4	123·7	128·1	
	1950	130·8	135·0	135·6	137·8	138·7	141·4	149·6	158·1	164·2	180·6	196·5	213·1	156·8
	1951	232·6	230·9	241·5	244·7	248·1	245·7	213·6	204·6	197·5	188·6	210·6	213·1	223·2
	1952	212·2	201·1	186·1	179·1	174·3	165·9	164·4						
American type only	1949							100·0	100·0	107·9	124·6	126·8	127·9	
	1950	129·8	133·0	134·7	134·0	135·8	139·9	149·4	159·7	168·5	175·4	182·6	199·2	153·5
	1951	204·7	204·7	204·7	220·5	227·3	225·4	190·7	179·8	177·2	171·2	186·7	197·2	199·2
	1952	195·5	184·4	176·5	175·9	171·7	169·4	167·2						
Egyptian type only	1949							100·5	103·1	108·9	117·8	124·4	128·4	
	1950	132·0	137·3	137·0	141·9	142·0	143·0	149·8	156·3	159·3	186·5	211·9	224·7	160·5
	1951	263·6	279·1	282·5	271·6	271·3	268·3	239·1	232·2	220·1	203·7	237·2	230·8	250·0
	1952	230·7	219·6	196·9	182·7	177·1	162·0	161·4						
Jute, raw, "Mill Firsts," price in the U.K.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	127·9	
	1950	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9	127·9
	1951	179·2	182·7	182·7	182·7	186·3	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	239·1	215·6
	1952	239·1	239·1	239·1	186·2	184·4	144·1	136·8						
Silk, raw, delivered mill	1949							100·0	100·0	135·5	138·8	139·2	138·7	
	1950	134·1	135·5	131·5	130·1	132·1	130·7	131·1	183·1	179·9	183·3	192·4	202·7	155·5
	1951	215·8	257·8	266·4	235·4	204·3	195·5	188·3	178·6	200·8	208·7	204·9	206·8	213·6
	1952	206·5	211·4	206·8	203·4	203·5	204·9	216·5						
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	104·4	122·4	122·4	
	1950	136·6	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	147·5	158·0	180·3	184·1	208·3	156·8
	1951	225·9	243·4	260·7	270·7	268·0	267·7	267·7	267·7	261·2	245·5	232·8	232·8	253·7
	1952	237·1	251·3	251·3	221·1	171·8	156·3	150·8*						
Wool, raw	1949							99·2	99·2	102·1	115·3	127·1	120·7	
	1950	147·6	140·6	145·0	155·2	167·8	161·9	175·2	175·2	262·0	256·6	277·4	285·3	195·8
	1951	361·8	375·6	413·0	332·2	297·2	218·0	213·4	166·5	142·8	183·3	163·1	160·1	252·3
	1952	150·3	142·6	126·5	125·6	141·6	146·8	158·5						
coarse Crossbred only	1949							99·2	99·2	118·2	132·6	164·8	152·8	
	1950	180·8	165·2	173·8	189·1	206·3	201·6	224·0	224·0	408·2	398·5	429·0	441·6	270·2
	1951	551·9	569·5	638·1	516·8	439·6	329·6	308·2	234·2	210·4	246·0	225·8	220·7	374·2
	1952	209·2	205·9	168·8	167·6	179·6	187·0	211·4						
fine Crossbred only	1949							98·9	98·9	109·9	123·2	133·5	135·4	
	1950	157·8	142·6	144·1	162·6	176·0	162·4	175·7	175·7	277·8	276·4	305·2	312·7	205·7
	1951	420·4	434·8	493·7	363·0	331·1	252·7	239·7	184·1	164·8	203·5	179·5	168·8	286·3
	1952	158·8	148·3	131·3	126·2	143·2	147·6	158·0						
Merino only, delivered U.K.	1949							99·3	99·3	96·8	109·6	116·5	118·2	
	1950	137·4	134·0	137·5	144·7	156·4	151·4	162·7	162·7	224·1	217·8	235·2	241·6	175·5
	1951	302·5	315·6	343·2	282·7	255·8	184·9	186·1	146·0	121·7	164·4	144·5	144·5	216·0
	1952	134·7	120·4	115·8	116·8	133·9	138·2	147·2						
OTHER RAW MATERIALS														
Hides and skins	1949							99·9	99·5	99·9	101·2	103·7	103·9	
	1950	111·6	110·3	110·7	111·6	116·7	116·3	116·8	128·1	145·5	145·5	157·8	176·9	129·0
	1951	200·0	214·4	225·9	201·8	178·6	176·2	158·5	125·3	133·1	146·8	132·6	122·6	167·8
	1952	124·0	115·7	94·9	86·1	83·2	95·0	97·8						
imported only, c.i.f. U.K. ports	1949							99·8	99·4	99·8	101·5	104·8	105·0	
	1950	111·2	108·9	109·3	107·4	114·1	113·5	108·9	121·2	141·3	140·7	150·5	171·6	124·9
	1951	195·7	211·1	221·4	198·0	175·1	175·7	161·6	131·8	133·0	148·4	134·3	122·0	167·3
	1952	124·8	116·7	96·8	87·5	81·5	91·8	96·8						
native only	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	118·8	115·2	115·2	125·6	125·6	125·6	143·4	151·5	159·7	161·5	182·2	194·4	142·7
	1951	214·6	225·5	241·0	214·6	181·9	178·2	148·2	103·7	133·7	141·2	126·9	124·5	149·5
	1952	121·1	112·3	88·2	81·4	83·8	105·6	101·1						
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex works	1949							92·0	92·0	84·0	84·0	84·0	84·0	
	1950	84·0	84·0	88·0	88·0	88·0	89·3	89·3	89·3	89·3	89·3	90·7	90·7	88·3
	1951	90·7	98·0	105·6	108·7	111·8	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·4	112·6
	1952	126·7	126·7	126·7	125·4	123·3	123·3	123·3						
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3
	1951	101·3	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	109·7
	1952	110·5	110·5	110·5	107·5	102·3	102·3	105·4						
Pyrites, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	98·1	98·1	98·1	
	1950	117·9	117·9	117·9	116·7	116·7	116·7	117·3	117·3	129·2	129·2	129·2	129·2	120·3
	1951	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	136·2	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	204·3	170·2
	1952	204·3	204·3	204·3	190·1	190·1	190·1	190·1						
Rosin gum, W.W., ex wharf	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	104·5	125·6	129·8	
	1950	128·8	129·6	128·7	128·3	127·0	124·9	122·1	136·5	145·4	147·8	149·5	151·9	135·0
	1951	160·5	170·1	172·2	172·2	172·2	172·2	166·5	163·5	166·1	168·0	169·6	169·6	168·6
	1952	169·6	169·6	169·6	168·9	161·3	154·1	145·4						
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S., one month future	1949							102·5	102·2	114·7	127·7	131·9	141·2	
	1950	147·4	154·5	158·1	191·0	229·7	244·5	298·2	412·4	441·9	491·0	605·4	551·0	324·6
	1951	573·0	660·2	644·9	568·4	451·2	441·1	445·6	439·9	473·1	455·2	431·1	406·2	499·1
	1952	402·6	354·5	328·7	320·4	282·0	263·2	263·5						
Shellac, F.O., T.N., pure, ex wharf	1949							99·4	95·6	95·5	104·9	104·1	101·2	
	1950	100·1	97·6	90·2	74·1	74·6	76·0	80·9	99·6	97·9	98·4	99·9	105·7	91·2
	1951	125·1	128·4	117·7	113·5	110·1	113·2	110·4	115·6	118·0	118·4	111·7	105·5	115·4
	1952	98·7	86·8	72·2	65·1	59·8	56·4	59·6						
Sulphur, crude, delivered works (excluding loading charges)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
	1951	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	146·9	202·8	202·8	202·8	202·8	202·8	202·8	174·9
	1952	202·8	202·8	202·8	190·5	190·5	190·5	190·5						

* Provisional figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Timber, imported hardwood	1951				136·5	137·8	144·6	149·1	150·5	151·6	151·0	151·6	150·8	
	1952	147·4	143·4	142·6	142·1	141·5	137·0	134·4						
Timber, imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	95·1	98·3
	1951	95·1	95·1	142·0	145·6	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	155·5	143·5
	1952	168·2	168·2	168·2	168·0	163·3	151·8	151·4						
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex works	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	117·2
	1951	120·7	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5	133·3
	1952	134·5	134·5	134·5	123·1	103·5	103·5	92·9						
Woodpulp for paper making, c.i.f. East Coast	1949							81·4	80·8	80·8	66·1	66·1	66·1	
	1950	66·1	66·1	66·1	68·7	76·8	78·5	85·5	96·0	101·3	118·4	133·0	137·7	91·2
	1951	150·5	182·2	182·7	210·9	211·7	221·9	218·8	220·9	225·2	224·4	223·9	226·8	208·3
	1952	229·5	200·6	201·1	183·1	176·7	164·9	119·2						
MANUFACTURES														
METALS														
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	1949							100·0	101·8	109·7	124·4	124·4	124·4	
	1950	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	131·0	133·3	133·3	126·5
	1951	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8	137·8
	1952	164·4	164·4	164·4	171·1	171·1	171·1	174·4						
Brass, ingot 60/40 (B.S.S. 249), delivered	1949							96·7	104·0	128·5	162·7	163·4	150·6	
	1950	154·3	156·6	154·3	162·3	200·0	238·7	250·0	256·0	281·4	300·7	363·8	425·7	246·1
	1951	429·3	376·2	380·0	415·1	443·4	443·4	440·6	432·1	428·4	424·5	424·5	417·5	421·1
	1952	415·1	415·1	415·1	417·9	418·9	420·3	427·9						
Copper, H.C. electrolytic, delivered	1949							94·4	91·5	99·8	119·2	129·1	130·2	
	1950	130·2	130·2	130·2	133·3	140·8	156·0	158·3	159·2	171·9	171·9	171·9	171·9	152·2
	1951	171·9	171·9	171·9	178·5	183·3	199·2	199·2	199·2	195·6	193·2	193·2	193·2	187·5
	1952	193·2	193·2	193·2	196·6	196·6	219·3	243·6						
Lead, soft foreign pig, delivered	1949							99·3	105·6	119·0	134·7	124·8	118·3	
	1950	118·3	118·3	108·0	103·6	114·2	115·6	113·1	125·3	153·2	156·1	165·9	165·9	129·8
	1951	165·9	165·9	165·9	194·2	195·1	195·1	209·3	219·5	219·5	213·4	213·4	213·4	197·5
	1952	213·4	207·3	203·5	198·8	167·8	159·4	161·9						
Nickel, refined, delivered	1949							100·0	100·6	114·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	
	1950	143·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	143·5	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	172·3	179·0	160·9
	1951	181·3	181·3	181·3	181·3	185·5	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	194·1
	1952	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7	202·7						
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	1949							100·0	100·0	106·4	131·8	124·7	106·7	
	1950	105·5	105·4	105·2	103·8	104·7	105·8	119·2	134·4	137·3	154·3	189·2	203·4	130·7
	1951	216·5	253·9	233·3	211·5	199·9	171·3	154·7	152·7	166·7	178·1	174·5	162·3	189·6
	1952	169·8	173·0	171·0	169·3	169·1	171·0	170·3						
Zinc, good ordinary brand, delivered	1949							85·5	81·4	91·2	106·6	110·6	109·6	
	1950	111·6	109·6	111·4	118·9	132·3	159·9	163·5	163·5	183·1	193·6	193·6	193·6	152·9
	1951	193·6	193·6	193·6	204·7	205·1	205·1	227·5	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	220·1
	1952	243·6	243·6	243·6	243·6	233·7	177·8	166·7						
TEXTILES														
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	1949							99·4	95·8	98·7	102·4	107·5	120·9	
	1950	133·5	154·5	156·5	152·0	149·5	149·4	147·5	164·1	186·7	197·0	193·8	198·3	165·2
	1951	211·1	224·1	240·6	234·0	223·1	204·8	200·4	201·5	208·8	207·8	191·8	192·5	211·7
	1952	178·2	166·7	155·5	144·5	144·1	142·9	144·8						
Cotton yarn	1949							100·2	101·2	107·0	114·7	118·1	120·0	
	1950	121·9	125·6	126·3	127·6	128·5	130·5	136·0	141·9	146·5	158·1	172·5	186·6	141·8
	1951	203·6	207·9	211·3	214·6	219·4	219·5	205·5	194·2	180·4	186·1	208·6	207·7	204·9
	1952	201·3	177·4	165·8	158·1	155·2	149·9	148·5						
American only	1949							100·0	100·0	107·8	117·7	120·1	121·1	
	1950	122·7	125·8	126·9	127·1	128·9	132·2	139·0	147·2	153·9	159·6	166·6	179·7	142·5
	1951	185·5	186·0	187·1	200·4	209·1	209·4	191·7	179·4	173·5	173·5	191·2	195·4	190·2
	1952	187·9	163·2	157·1	156·5	153·4	152·5	150·8						
Egyptian only	1949							100·5	102·5	108·2	111·5	116·1	118·9	
	1950	121·2	125·3	125·6	128·2	128·0	128·7	132·9	136·5	139·8	156·5	178·7	193·8	141·2
	1951	222·3	230·5	236·4	229·2	229·9	229·9	219·8	209·6	187·5	199·2	228·6	220·3	220·1
	1952	215·1	192·1	174·8	159·9	157·1	147·3	146·1						
Jute piece-goods, delivered Dundee	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	109·4	111·6	
	1950	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6
	1951	141·9	144·0	144·0	144·0	146·2	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	178·9	164·4
	1952	178·9	178·9	178·9	149·0	148·0	124·5	120·3						
Jute yarn	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·0	
	1950	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7
	1951	152·9	155·5	155·5	155·5	158·1	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	196·7	179·5
	1952	196·7	196·7	196·7	158·2	156·9	128·4	123·2						
Mohair and pile fabric rugs	1949							100·0	99·6	99·6	99·6	99·6	99·6	
	1950	100·5	105·8	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	110·5	117·0	117·0	117·0	123·6	129·3	113·6
	1951	129·3	140·1	148·2	148·2	162·4	170·3	170·3	169·8	164·5	164·2	151·3	150·4	155·8
	1952	150·4	150·4	150·4	145·3	144·3	137·3	123·4						
Pressed wool felt	1951	199	230	230	245	245	245	225	212	212	176	186	186	216
	1952	186	186	170	170	156	156	156						
CHEMICALS														
Acetic acid, B.S.S. 576—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	111·4	111·4	111·4	102·9
	1951	111·4	111·4	111·4	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	166·1
	1952	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3	184·3						
Acetone, B.S.S. 509—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·2	101·7
	1951	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	122·4	154·2	125·9
	1952	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2	167·2						
Aluminium sulphate (14 per cent. Al_2O_3)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	102·2	103·3	105·1	101·8
	1951	106·8	111·0	111·0	118·6	121·3	121·3	121·3	121·3	121·3	132·7	136·0	136·0	121·5
	1952	136·0	136·0	136·0	134·5	134·5	134·5	134·5						

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Barium carbonate, precipitated, 98/99 per cent., in powder form	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9
	1951	109·9	114·1	116·8	116·8	116·8	116·8	116·8	116·8	129·7	129·7	129·7	129·7	120·3
	1952	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6	137·6						
Barium chloride, fine crystals	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	108·6	108·6	108·6	108·6	108·6	113·7	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	114·3	111·9
	1952	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7						
Benacle, pure, B.S.S. 135—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	110·3	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	125·7	118·0
	1951	125·7	125·7	125·7	134·3	136·6	140·4	143·6	143·6	143·6	143·6	143·6	144·3	137·7
	1952	145·7	145·7	159·5	167·1	167·1	167·1	167·1						
Butanol, B.S.S. 508—1950	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	96·2	95·9	95·9	95·9	95·9	95·9	101·0	101·0	101·0	98·2
	1951	101·0	101·0	101·0	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	171·8	154·1
	1952	171·8	171·8	142·9	140·9	129·8	123·7	123·7						
Calcium carbide, B.S.S. 642—1935	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·0	87·1
	1951	87·0	87·0	87·0	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	90·3
	1952	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4	91·4						
Carbon black	1949							100·0	100·0	117·3	136·4	135·9	135·9	
	1950	134·9	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	134·6	141·2	141·2	141·2	136·2
	1951	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	141·2	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	143·1
	1952	145·1	146·1	146·1	146·1	146·1	146·1	146·1						
Caustic soda liquor, 100° TW	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	112·0	111·6
	1951	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	117·5
	1952	123·6	127·3	127·3	127·3	127·3	127·3	127·3						
Dichromate of potash	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·7	104·7	104·7	101·2
	1951	104·7	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·1
	1952	109·5	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·9						
Ethyl alcohol, industrial, B.S.S. 507—1933 ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	117·8	117·8	117·8	104·4
	1951	117·8	117·8	117·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	207·6
	1952	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8	237·8						
Hydrogen peroxide, 130 vol.‡	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1952	106·1	106·1	106·1	106·1	106·1	106·1	104·0						
Liquid chlorine, pure	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	109·0	100·0	
	1950	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	105·3	104·2
	1951	107·9	107·9	107·9	107·9	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	113·2
	1952	127·6	130·3	130·3	130·3	130·3	130·3	130·3						
Methanol, refined	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	102·4	101·4
	1951	105·6	105·6	105·6	106·6	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	110·4	108·6
	1952	114·4	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8						
Nitric acid, concentrated, 95/96 per cent. ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·2	101·2	101·2	101·2	101·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	102·9
	1951	111·3	111·3	111·3	111·3	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	114·1
	1952	120·2	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0	125·0						
Phenol	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	108·0	100·0	100·0	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	104·8
	1951	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	147·6
	1952	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4	171·4						
Phosphorus, 99·9 per cent. pure, specific gravity 1·82, melting point 44·1°	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	101·5	101·5	101·5	101·5	101·5	106·4	108·4	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4	103·8
	1951	113·2	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	118·8	122·0	128·7	128·7	120·3
	1952	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7						
Phthalic anhydride	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	114·3
	1951	126·1	136·4	136·4	136·4	136·4	136·4	158·1	159·9	159·9	159·9	159·9	159·9	147·0
	1952	175·4	176·8	183·1	183·1	183·1	183·1	183·1						
Pigments and earth colours, inorganic	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·3	101·3	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·5	100·9	102·2	105·2	107·2	109·0	110·2	103·6
	1951	111·4	111·4	113·6	118·0	119·6	119·6	120·4	122·8	128·3	128·4	128·8	128·8	120·9
	1952	130·7	131·1	130·9	130·2	128·7	124·7	122·5						
Salicylic acid, technical or commercial grade ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	103·0	103·0	103·0	103·0	108·9	108·9	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	114·8	109·9
	1951	126·7	126·7	126·7	138·5	138·5	138·5	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	141·5
	1952	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4	150·4						
Soda ash, light (delivered)	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	116·0	114·2
	1951	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·8	122·6
	1952	126·4	131·8	131·8	131·8	131·5	131·5†	131·5						
Soda ash, light, f.o.r. works	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	113·6	113·6	113·6	113·6	113·6	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	115·5	114·6
	1951	120·7	120·7	120·7	120·7	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·1
	1952	128·9	132·9	132·9	132·9	132·9	132·9	132·9						
Sodium cyanide, 96/98 per cent. standard quality ...	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	104·1	104·1	104·1	104·1	104·1	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	104·7
	1951	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	109·4
	1952	120·2	122·5	122·5	122·5	123·1	123·1	123·1						
Sodium sulphide, solid, 60/62 per cent.	1949							102·1	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·7	
	1950	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·5	108·1	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	109·3	108·5
	1951	109·3	109·3	114·4	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·6	116·7
	1952	129·1	131·4	131·4	131·4	131·4	131·4	131·4						

† Revised figure. ‡ Revised series.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Sulphuric acid, B.O.V.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6	111·4	113·4	108·3
	1951	113·4	113·4	113·4	132·0	138·6	138·6	138·6	138·6	138·6	151·7	151·7	151·7	135·1
	1952	151·7	151·7	151·7	146·3	146·3	146·3	146·3						
Sulphuric acid, C.O.V. 96 per cent.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	105·2	106·1	110·7	104·5
	1951	110·7	110·7	110·7	125·8	131·3	131·3	131·3	131·3	131·3	147·2	147·2	147·2	129·7
	1952	147·2	147·2	147·2	144·3	144·3	144·3	144·3						
Sulphuric acid, R.O.V., 94/95 per cent.	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	118·1	121·5	110·9
	1951	121·5	121·5	121·5	136·7	151·8	151·8	151·8	151·8	151·8	176·0	176·0	176·0	149·0
	1952	176·0	176·0	176·0	168·4	168·4	168·4	168·4						
Titanium dioxide, "Anatase" type	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	119·9	119·9	119·9	119·9	119·9	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	114·8
	1952	113·0	118·0	122·9	122·9	122·9	122·9	122·9						
Titanium dioxide, "Rutile" type	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·9	118·2	118·2	118·2	118·2	118·2	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0	114·2
	1952	113·0	117·4	121·6	121·6	121·6	121·6	121·6						
Trichlorethylene, metal degreasing	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·7	102·1
	1951	105·9	105·9	105·9	105·9	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	113·4	110·9
	1952	129·6	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3						
Tri-cresyl phosphate	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	106·0	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·8	115·8	120·5	120·5	120·5	121·7	121·7	115·1
	1952	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7	121·7						
Urea, technically pure	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	102·6	101·5
	1951	109·5	109·5	109·5	109·5	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	113·6
	1952	115·6	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5						
Plastics Materials														
Cellulose acetate moulding powder (opaque)	1949							91·9	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	
	1950	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	91·7	93·1	103·3	117·4	117·4	97·1
	1951	121·0	139·4	139·4	139·4	139·4	139·4	148·8	149·1	143·3	144·3	144·3	144·3	141·4
	1952	144·3	144·3	143·5	141·3	138·6	127·2	122·1						
Cellulose acetate sheet, commercial clear transparent	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·1	
	1950	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1	100·0	121·4	121·4	109·7
	1951	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	122·6	128·6	127·0	121·4	121·4	122·6
	1952	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4	121·4						
Laminated materials, fabric grade	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	101·8	101·8	101·8	104·3	111·2	111·2	111·2	114·6	114·6	117·1	117·1	121·8	110·7
	1951	133·7	141·0	146·0	146·0	148·0	150·6	164·5	168·8	173·1	177·6	177·2	177·2	158·7
	1952	177·2	177·2	177·2	177·2	174·3	171·2	169·0						
Laminated materials, paper grade	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	98·6	98·6	98·6	98·6	100·4	100·4	102·6	103·0	110·6	101·1
	1951	114·5	118·4	123·9	123·9	132·3	138·8	145·0	146·2	148·8	151·0	150·5	150·5	137·0
	1952	150·5	150·5	150·5	150·5	150·0	150·0	147·2						
Phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	107·6	103·8
	1951	122·6	122·6	122·6	128·2	130·2	130·2	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	139·5
	1952	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8	152·8						
Polystyrene thermoplastic moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	103·8	128·3	128·3	128·3	
	1950	128·3	128·3	128·3	137·1	137·1	137·1	145·2	145·2	160·0	160·0	169·9	169·9	145·6
	1951	169·9	184·8	184·6	184·6	184·8	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	204·0	194·8
	1952	199·6	199·6	199·6	174·9	174·9	174·9	174·9						
Polyvinyl chloride Geon polymer 101	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	114·1	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	113·3
	1952	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2	116·2						
Polyvinyl chloride "HO"	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1951	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
	1952	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2	108·2						
Urea-formaldehyde moulding powder	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	100·1
	1951	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	108·8	114·4	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·1	111·4
	1952	115·1	115·1	115·1	115·3	115·3	115·3	115·3						
Other Manufactures														
Abrasive paper and cloth	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·5	105·6	
	1950	105·6	105·6	105·6	105·6	105·6	105·6	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·0	107·0	106·3
	1951	126·8	129·5	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	145·1	148·8	155·1	165·1	165·1	165·1	149·2
	1952	165·1	165·1	165·1	165·1	165·1	165·1	165·1						
Disinfectants	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·3	102·0	102·0	102·0	102·0	100·7
	1951	102·0	103·6	103·6	103·6	103·6	106·3	106·3	106·3	106·3	108·8	108·9	108·9	105·5
	1952	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	111·6	110·0						
Felt hats	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	106·0	
	1950	100·6	103·8	105·9	105·9	105·9	106·8	106·8	106·8	106·8	107·5	108·9	109·3	106·3
	1951	111·9	117·2	119·6	119·6	122·1	126·1	124·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	118·8	118·6	119·9
	1952	118·8	118·8	117·7	117·7	117·7	116·9	116·9						
Insecticides, weed-killers and fungicides	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·7	99·7	
	1950	100·7	101·8	103·1	103·1	103·1	103·4	105·3	105·3	105·6	107·1	107·6	107·7	104·5
	1951	107·3	107·1	109·1	109·1	113·3	113·3	113·3	114·8	118·2	122·4	122·9	122·9	114·5
	1952	122·9	123·7	125·2	125·2	127·3	127·3	127·3						
Linoleum and felt base	1949							100·0	95·8	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	
	1950	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6	94·6
	1951	95·7	95·8	97·6	97·6	106·3	105·6	105·6	109·1	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6	106·2
	1952	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·3	115·3	116·3	116·3						

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers:—Commodity Price Index Numbers—(*Continued*)

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Molasses, bulk price, ex depot	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	69·9	69·9	69·9	69·9	69·9	69·9	102·7	102·7	102·7	85·6
	1951	102·7	102·7	102·7	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	240·0	205·7
	1952	240·0	240·0	240·0	219·2	219·2	219·2	197·3						
Perambulators	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·6	100·6	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	100·5	104·8	109·0	101·5
	1951	110·1	110·7	111·3	112·9	117·3	119·2	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	121·0	117·3
	1952	121·6	121·8	122·1	122·1	122·1	121·1	121·1*						
Polishes	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
	1950	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	101·0	101·3	101·3	101·3	101·3	103·3	103·3	104·2	101·4
	1951	107·3	110·5	112·3	112·5	112·5	113·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	114·5	113·0
	1952	116·9	116·9	116·9	117·8	119·6	119·6	119·6						
Spoons and forks	1949							100·0	100·0	101·5	105·9	109·2	109·2	
	1950	109·2	109·2	109·7	109·7	109·7	109·7	109·7	113·5	113·9	115·5	116·8	116·8	111·9
	1951	117·4	125·3	127·2	127·2	127·2	128·8	130·2	130·6	133·0	133·0	133·3	133·3	128·9
	1952	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·3	133·8	133·9	133·9						
Travel goods	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	104·1	104·1	
	1950	107·2	107·2	107·2	107·2	108·7	108·8	108·8	108·8	109·1	113·4	113·4	114·9	109·6
	1951	124·1	125·5	132·0	133·5	133·4	132·7	132·6	132·4	131·0	130·6	130·6	130·6	130·7
	1952	130·6	131·4	130·7	126·7	125·6	124·5	123·9						
White spirit, bulk selling price	1949							100·0	100·0	100·0	102·5	110·9	110·9	
	1950	110·9	110·9	110·9	126·7	150·3	155·7	155·7	155·7	155·7	156·2	156·8	156·8	141·9
	1951	158·9	160·1	160·1	173·2	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·0	182·2	184·2	184·7	176·1
	1952	185·8	185·8	207·0	218·6	219·0	219·7	219·7						

* Provisional figure.

Notes. 1. The indices are in most cases given to the nearest first place of decimals. The sample nature of price index numbers is, however, such that these figures will ordinarily have little significance; they are included to facilitate any further calculations which may be made with the index numbers, and to avoid concealing small month-to-month movements.

2. The index numbers of industrial output relate to all the output sold outside the industry, including subsidiary products, by-products and exports. Products transferred between firms within the industry are, however, excluded.

3. Commodity indices which include more than one price series have internal weights representing either output value proportions or consumption value proportions.

4. The descriptions of the items in the commodity series are those for which quotations are currently obtained. Where changes have taken place an adjustment is made to maintain comparability.

Articles introducing the new series of index numbers and explaining their scope, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 19 and June 16 of last year. The issue of June 16 also gave a list of the commodities included in the index of basic materials (excluding fuel) for non-food industries. Details of the other indices of industrial materials, namely those for the electrical machinery and mechanical engineering industries and for building and civil engineering, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 16, 1950, and February 10 and May 19, 1951, respectively. It is not intended at present to publish in the *Board of Trade Journal* details of the constituent items and the weights used in the construction of the indices of industrial output and the commodity indices; where it is possible to issue these, they may be obtained on application to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade at the address below.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Av. 1930=100

Publication of some of the old series of index numbers based on average prices in 1930 is being continued for a limited period at the request of those who are still making use of them; in no case, however, is it intended to continue publication beyond the end of 1955.

		Total—All articles	Intermediate products	Iron and steel	Total—food and tobacco	Cereals	Meat, fish and eggs	Other food and tobacco
1938		101·4	104·5	139·1	97·3	109·9	85·9	97·5
1949		230·0	260·3	252·9	196·3	196·7	156·1	230·6
1950		262·4	294·5	260·8	221·1	235·3	173·6	251·3
1951		319·5	371·8	292·4	246·9	287·0	179·3	278·6
1951	July	319·9	370·9	278·6	251·9	288·3	169·6	303·5
	August	323·6	372·4	305·0	258·1	300·8	193·3	284·5
	September	325·2	367·9	321·9	260·7	312·2	197·7	279·4
	October	328·8	374·3	320·8	262·5	308·6	196·9	287·2
	November	328·6	374·5	320·8	262·7	307·5	194·8	290·5
	December	330·2	370·8	320·8	266·2	306·8	200·7	294·1
1952	January	334·9	369·8	321·0	276·7	305·7	215·7	307·9
	February	329·4	365·1	325·5	271·2	295·5	208·6	307·6
	March	333·0	369·8	360·8	276·3	314·1	204·9	312·1
	April	329·9	366·6	360·7	280·2	326·9	202·7	316·2
	May	327·6	366·8	360·7	279·5	310·8	200·1	323·4
	June	327·5*	361·7	360·1	282·6	310·1	215·9	320·4
	July	327·1*	363·9*	360·0	288·5	312·1	224·1	326·6

* Provisional figure.

Change of Address: Correspondence on all matters relating to wholesale prices should now be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. Telephone enquiries should be made to Chancery 4411, Extn. 523.

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Cotton Output and Employment

Decline in Yarn Production Halted in June

THE ESTIMATED daily rate of production of all types of yarn in the cotton industry was almost exactly the same in June as in May. This estimate, however, takes no account of the extended holidays taken during Whit-week, and in the other three weeks of the month the rate of production was evidently higher than in May; indeed, in the week ending June 21, when summer holidays had only just begun to be reflected in the production figures, the corrected output figure at 13·71 million lbs. was 11 per cent. higher than the figure of 12·37 million lbs. recorded in the worst week (apart from holiday weeks) at the beginning of May. Some improvement was to be looked for, since at 12·37 million lbs. production was only 55 per cent. of the peak figure of 22·64 million lbs. reached last November, and it was not to be expected that production would continue at such a depressed level for very long.

The improvement was not shared by the weaving section of the industry, in which the daily rate of production in June of cotton and rayon cloth together is estimated to have been 9 per cent. lower than in May; again, production would probably have appeared rather better if Whit-week were excluded. The effects of the textile recession have throughout this year been less severe in weaving, in which even now output has fallen by not much more than a third from the November 1951 level.

In spinning, production of spun rayon and mixture yarns has fallen rather less than that of cotton yarn; and production of cotton waste yarns has fallen rather less than that of other cotton yarn. Production of doubled cotton yarn also has fallen not quite so far as production of single yarn, though there has been a very severe reduction in the output of the finer doubled yarns over 26's. This may be a reflection of the fact that the demand for cotton goods for industrial use and for defence purposes has been better maintained than demand for the finer classes of goods. There has not, however, been a comparable falling-off in production of fine single cotton yarn over 80's.

In weaving, there has been a slightly greater reduction in production of cotton than of rayon and mixture cloths.

For the next few months, the trend of production will be difficult to assess because of the necessity of making allowance for the effect of holidays. The difficulty is increased this year since this is the first year when a fortnight's holiday is being taken in the summer instead of a week in former years; in particular, this circumstance invalidates for the time being any comparison of this year's figures with those for the corresponding period of last year. No firm deduction can be made therefore from the latest weekly figure for production of all types of single yarn, which was 10·91 million lbs. for the week ending July 12.

The holiday season also affects the employment figures. Since every week in June this year was affected by holidays to some extent, the figures published are those for the last week of the month, which are however not comparable with earlier figures in the table. The downward trend in employment—like that in production—continued in April and May, but it is reasonable to hope that by June it had nearly reached its end.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages; *million lbs.* for yarn and *million linear yards* for cloth)

	Single Yarn (*a*)						Doubled Cotton Yarn			Weaving			
	Cotton (excluding waste yarns)				Cotton(*b*) Waste Yarns	Spun Rayon Yarns and Mixture Yarns incl. Waste				Cloth Produced		Yarn Consumed	
	Up to 26's	27's to 80's	Over 80's	Total			Up to 26's	Over 26's	Total	Cotton	Rayon(*c*) and Mixtures	Cotton and Waste	Rayon(*c*)
1945	7·80	3·38	0·31	11·50	1·29	0·62	3·01	1·27	4·28	29·5	5·9	9·69	1·59
1946	7·99	4·27	0·46	12·72	1·52	0·78	2·63	1·38	4·01	31·3	6·8	9·98	1·89
1947	7·79	4·48	0·46	12·73	1·51	0·92	2·59	1·48	4·06	31·2	7·5	10·36	2·22
1948	9·38	5·32	0·52	15·24	1·78	1·14	3·18	1·77	4·94	36·5	9·6	12·37	2·84
1949	9·53	5·82	0·44	15·80	1·86	1·37	2·85	1·80	4·64	38·5	11·3	12·83	3·34
1950	10·08	5·92	0·40	16·40	1·94	1·89	3·07	1·89	4·96	40·8	13·6	13·65	4·12
1951	10·46	5·75	0·42	16·63	1·98	2·10	3·34	1·93	5·27	42·3	14·6	14·10	4·47
1951													
June ...	10·45	5·71	0·43	16·59	2·09	2·13	3·38	2·02	5·40	45·4	15·5	15·06	4·76
July ...	10·21	5·32	0·34	15·87	1·88	1·94	3·30	1·87	5·17	35·4	12·4	12·29	3·89
August	9·83	5·06	0·42	15·91	1·84	2·12	3·05	1·73	4·78	41·9	14·7	13·88	4·44
September	10·75	5·53	0·41	16·69	1·98	2·14	3·49	1·96	5·45	41·5	14·7	13·98	4·54
October	11·48	6·16	0·45	18·09	2·13	2·26	3·66	2·04	5·70	46·8	15·8	15·39	4·92
November	11·56	6·26	0·44	18·26	2·11	2·19	3·70	2·04	5·74	46·9	15·9	15·40	4·87
December	9·46	5·16	0·40	15·02	1·73	1·64	3·07	1·65	4·72	37·3	12·4	12·30	3·87
1952													
January	10·28	5·49	0·44	16·21	1·86	1·86	3·38	1·69	5·07	41·2	14·0	13·26	4·28
February	9·66	5·08	0·42	15·16	1·79	1·81	3·23	1·57	4·80	41·4	14·1	13·25	4·38
March ...	8·14	3·99	0·32	12·45	1·73	1·77	2·90	1·24	4·14	39·8	13·0	12·42	4·01
April ...	6·48	2·78	0·23	9·49	1·37	1·34	2·57	0·89	3·46	31·9	10·4	10·00	3·19
May ...	6·76	2·69	0·21	9·66	1·55	1·36	2·77	0·86	3·63	31·9	10·9	10·22	3·28
June ...	5·79	2·46	0·22	8·47	1·22	1·28	2·34	0·75	3·09	26·9	9·5	8·72	2·85

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry.
(*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
(*c*) Including synthetic fibres.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Cotton Output and Employment—*(Continued)*

Employment and Machine Activity

	Number Actually at Work at the End of the Period (a)								Machine Activity—Weekly Averages						
	Spinning and Doubling					Weaving (b)			Single Yarn Spindles Running				Doubling Spindles		Weaving
	Males	Females	Spinning	Doubling	Total	Males	Females	Total	Mule	Ring	Total Mule Equivalent	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills*	No. Running on Cotton	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills*	Looms Running
	Thousands								Million	Million	Million	*Per cent.*	Million	*Per cent.*	Thousands
1945	36·4	65·7	80·6	21·5	102·1	29·4	61·9	91·3	9·3	5·2	17·0	*68*	2·12	*70*	216
1946	48·3	71·8	95·7	24·4	120·1	37·8	67·9	105·7	11·9	5·6	20·4	*62*	2·30	*72*	224
1947	50·6	79·5	103·1	27·0	130·1	41·8	74·9	116·7	12·9	5·9	21·7	*63*	2·53	*75*	241
1948	54·3	87·3	112·2	29·4	141·6	46·6	83·6	130·2	14·6	7·0	25·1	*73*	2·66	*78*	271 (c)
1949	56·0	89·0	115·9	29·1	145·0	50·0	87·8	137·8	15·2	7·7	26·8	*79*	2·66	*79*	290
1950	56·8	91·8	118·7	29·9	148·6	52·6	91·6	144·2	15·2	8·2	27·5	*81*	2·75	*80*	305
1951	57·1	94·0	121·5	29·6	151·1	53·4	91·9	145·3	15·0	8·6	27·8	*83*	2·80	*82*	312
1951															
June ...	56·8	93·3	119·8	30·3	150·1	53·3	92·5	145·8	14·5	8·5	27·2	*81*	2·87	*84*	324
July ...	51·2	81·7	105·9	27·0	132·9	37·9	62·5	100·4	13·4	7·8	25·0	*75*	2·64	*77*	253
August	56·5	92·2	118·8	29·9	148·7	53·3	92·4	145·7	14·5	8·0	26·5	*79*	2·51	*73*	307
September	57·1	94·5	121·2	30·4	151·6	53·5	93·0	146·5	15·4	8·9	28·7	*86*	2·91	*85*	321
October	57·4	95·1	122·2	30·3	152·5	53·8	93·4	147·2	15·5	9·1	29·1	*87*	2·88	*85*	328
November	57·8	96·0	123·4	30·4	153·8	53·6	93·3	146·9	15·6	9·2	29·4	*87*	2·86	*85*	329
December	57·1	94·0	121·5	29·6	151·1	53·4	91·9	145·3	14·6	8·3	27·0	*81*	2·53	*76*	285
1952															
January	55·0	88·9	115·5	28·4	143·9	51·8	88·8	140·5	15·1	8·8	28·2	*84*	2·70	*81*	309
February	49·8	79·2	103·6	25·4	129·0	50·7	86·5	137·2	13·8	8·2	26·2	*78*	2·53	*76*	299
March ...	46·6	73·6	96·6	23·6	120·2	48·2	83·1	131·3	11·9	7·6	23·3	*69*	2·27	*68*	288
April ...	43·5	67·1	90·9	19·6	110·5	46·2	77·9	124·0	9·3	6·4	18·9	*56*	1·84	*56*	252
May ...	40·7	63·3	85·1	18·9	104·0	43·5	72·3	115·7	8·3	6·2	17·5	*52*	1·70	*52*	248
June ...	33·3	53·7	69·7	17·2	87·0	42·4	69·2	111·6	7·6	5·7	16·1	*48*	1·59	*49*	217

For definitions see the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 1, 1945.

(a) Figures for December and the year 1951 relate to the week ended December 22, as being the last week of normal attendance owing to the holidays, and not to the end of the period; similarly, figures for June 1951 relate to the week ended June 16, the year 1950 to the week ended December 16, and the year 1949 to the week ended December 17.

(b) Since April 1948 those employed in weaving cloths other than cotton and/or rayon have been omitted.

(c) From July 1948 the figure for looms running is a weekly average and not, as previously, the number running in the last working week of the month.

New Trends at International Machine Tool Exhibition

So many leaders of industry and engineers from all parts of the world have already announced their intention to visit the forthcoming International Machine Tool Exhibition to be held at Olympia from September 17 to October 4 that its world-wide importance is becoming evident.

The international scope of the show will be its most characteristic feature. Some 2,000 machines, many of them powered and in action under actual conditions of work, will represent the latest developments of the industry not only in Britain, but also in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and the United States.

Among the exhibits already entered a significant trend is the larger number of machines equipped with copying attachments, extension of automatic sizing, and higher spindle speeds.

Progress in copying machining is stressed by the large number of profiling lathes to be shown, and it is notable that, of the various methods used which include hydraulic, electronic, electric, electronic-hydraulic and pneumo-hydraulic systems, hydraulic attachments appear to be preferred at present.

While copy milling has been extensively used in the past for die-sinking, it is now increasing applied to the production of irregularly shaped components. Copying machining is now applied to a large number of machines, including boring mills, shaping machines, and automatics.

Automatic sizing by electric, electro-hydraulic and electronic methods will be demonstrated by machines under actual conditions of work.

Electronic speed controls, ensuring constant cutting speeds at varying diameters, will also be on show; they represent an appreciable advantage on facing lathes and boring mills. While pre-selected speed changes were previously restricted to capstan and turret lathes, they are now also available on centre lathes and other machines.

One of the most notable developments to be seen will be the increasing speed of spindles, to cater for the high-speed turning made possible by carbide tools. Swing lathes with top spindle speeds of 2,140, 3,200 and up to 3,550 r.p.m. will be on view, as well as internal grinding machines with high frequency spindles running at speeds of over 100,000 r.p.m.

Fine-boring with multi-head machines, performing automatic cycles including not only boring holes and recesses, but also external turning, facing and forming at fast speeds to narrow tolerance, will be one of the highlights.

The machining problems set by modern jet engines have had an appreciable effect on machine tool design; thus, the modern T-lathe, with bed at right-angle to spindle, is a consequence of the difficulty of machining turbine wheels on ordinary machines.

Higher spindle speeds create new lubricating problems; innovations like water-cooling of lathe bearings and oil-mist lubrication reducing the oil to particles two microns in size will be shown.

Facilties for overseas guests will include a lounge, information bureau and qualified interpreters. Shorthand-typists will be available at moderate fees, and all banking, catering, postal, telegraph and telephone facilities will be provided on the premises.

Wool Output and Employment

Rates of Production Fractionally Higher in June

WHEN ALLOWANCE is made for the smaller number of working days, the daily rates of production in June were slightly higher than in May in all sections of the wool industry. There were nevertheless further reductions in employment as measured by the numbers of productive workers.

At the end of last year, the largest reductions in output were shown by the earlier stages of manufacture, the combing section having suffered the most. In the second quarter of the year, however, while production of woven fabrics declined, production of tops increased. As a result, the percentage reductions in output compared with last year for the different sections of the industry have been fairly close together in recent months; in June the figures were 22, 26 and 23 per cent. for production of tops, worsted yarn and woven fabrics respectively.

Total consumption of fibres has remained fairly steady since the beginning of the year, but the shift back to the use of wool and away from other fibres, noted in the first quarter, continued in the second quarter of the year. The percentage of wool in the total was 77, a larger figure than for any quarter of 1951, though still less than the proportion of wool used even at the end of 1950. There has been a particularly sharp fall in the usage of rayon on the worsted side of the industry.

Production and Consumption of Tops

Monthly averages or calendar months — Million lbs.

	Production of Tops			Tops Drawn		
	Merino	Cross-bred	Total Incl. Hair	Merino	Cross-bred	Total Incl. Hair
1946	9·88	5·44	16·02	8·80	4·21	13·51
1947	10·57	7·34	18·74	9·03	4·75	14·40
1948	12·30	9·67	23·03	10·34	6·22	17·33
1949	13·19	9·82	23·87	10·34	7·15	18·33
1950	14·43	10·96	26·36	11·04	7·82	19·78
1951	11·01	8·25	20·11	9·39	6·58	16·81
1951 June ...	11·33	8·62	20·94	10·43	7·11	18·48
July ...	11·19	9·20	21·29	9·71	6·53	17·15
August ...	9·09	6·75	16·53	8·67	5·55	14·95
September ...	9·81	7·09	17·66	8·61	6·16	15·54
October ...	9·65	6·98	17·38	9·48	6·45	16·70
November ...	8·31	6·81	15·75	8·13	5·52	14·31
December ...	6·57	6·00	13·08	6·44	4·13	11·08
1952 January ...	9·86	7·34	17·84	8·18	5·09	13·84
February ...	9·38	6·42	16·30	7·62	5·10	13·20
March ...	9·36	6·77	16·64	7·35	5·30	13·06
April ...	8·70	7·31	16·41	6·91	4·98	12·24
May ...	9·99	7·89	18·37	7·39	5·57	13·34
June ...	8·79	7·44	16·61	6·59	5·13	12·09

Employment

Thousands

	Productive Workers (estimated)				
	Comb-ing	Worsted		Woollen	
		Spinning	Weaving	Spinning	Weaving
1946 September 27 ...	10·7	37·6	26·9	19·6	38·4
1947 September 26 ...	12·5	43·9	28·0	21·4	39·7
1948 September 24 ...	13·7	49·7	31·4	22·2	42·7
1949 September 30 ...	13·8	51·2	33·0	22·2	44·2
1950 September 30 ...	14·0	53·8	34·1	23·1	44·4
1951 December 29 ...	10·8	44·3	32·5	21·3	40·9
1952 April 18	10·7	42·1	31·6	20·4	39·4
May 16	10·6	41·3	31·4	20·1	39·0
June 27	10·6	40·6	30·9	20·0	38·7

Notes

1. Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics

(*Continued on next page*)

Consumption of Wool and Other Fibres

Monthly averages or calendar months — Million lbs. clean for wool: million lbs. actual weight for other items

	Used in Topmaking				Used in Woollen Spinning, etc.									
	Merino	Cross bred	Hair	Rayon (a)	Merino	Cross-bred	Indian, etc.	Broken Tops	Wool Noils	Wool Wastes	Mungo and Shoddy	Hair	Rayon (a) (b)	Other Fibres (b) (c)
1946	11·17	5·56	0·83	..	3·95(d)	8·15	0·88	..	1·35	..	..	..	..	..
1947	12·13	7·51	1·01	..	4·15(d)	9·28	0·98	..	1·55	..	..	..	..	..
1948	13·88	9·92	1·30	0·4	4·39	10·67	1·40	0·56	2·07	2·31	4·45	0·45	0·19	0·97
1949	14·80	10·07	1·05	0·4	4·41	10·22	1·51	0·56	2·35	2·44	4·59	0·41	0·28	1·03
1950	16·02	11·24	1·20	0·7	4·15	10·15	1·60	0·44	1·74	2·16	5·93	0·52	0·83	1·17
1951	12·06	8·50	1·05	1·3	2·92	7·78	1·78	0·38	1·48	1·94	6·89	0·48	1·16	1·49
1951 June	12·50	8·90	1·20	1·4	3·03	8·04	1·95	0·37	1·52	2·07	7·66	0·55	1·22	1·61
July	12·28	9·50	1·15	1·5	2·97	6·70	1·56	0·32	1·47	1·82	7·53	0·50	1·22	1·60
August	9·94	6·95	0·85	1·2	2·67	7·74	1·76	0·33	1·27	1·59	6·38	0·47	1·13	1·36
September ...	10·63	7·31	0·96	1·3	2·67	6·87	1·31	0·41	1·22	1·72	6·62	0·40	1·14	1·46
October	10·48	7·12	0·95	1·4	2·80	8·04	1·63	0·46	1·48	1·95	7·27	0·45	1·04	1·75
November ...	8·99	6·95	0·77	1·1	2·60	7·72	1·47	0·37	1·46	1·78	6·83	0·36	1·14	1·50
December ...	7·12	6·11	0·64	0·7	2·04	6·44	1·36	0·28	1·17	1·48	5·26	0·28	0·91	1·12
1952 January	10·69	7·50	0·78	0·8	2·47	7·86	1·71	0·37	1·63	1·75	6·44	0·37	1·12	1·26
February	10·19	6·53	0·63	0·7	2·15	7·22	1·36	0·37	1·30	1·61	5·82	0·37	1·10	1·07
March	10·18	6·89	0·63	0·6	2·15	7·67	1·29	0·44	1·31	1·56	5·71	0·37	1·07	1·02
April	9·41	7·39	0·52	0·4	2·09	7·29	1·34	0·45	1·23	1·43	5·20	0·40	0·80	1·02
May	10·79	7·98	0·61	0·4	2·46	7·57	1·37	0·47	1·42	1·52	5·79	0·37	0·86	1·06
June	9·50	7·57	0·47		2·40	6·69	1·31	0·40	1·16	1·45	5·10	0·32	0·77	0·92

(a) Including synthetic fibres. (b) Including waste. (c) Mainly cotton. (d) Including broken tops.

Output of Wool—(*Continued*)

include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

2. The yardage of blankets delivered has been calculated by using the following factors :—

One full size blanket = 3·75 sq. yds.
One cot blanket = 0·94 sq. yds.

3. Figures for wool used in topmaking prior to 1948 have been increased by 7 per cent. in order to allow comparison with the new basis adopted from October 25, 1947.

4. For the purposes of calculating the monthly average deliveries of total woven wool and mixture fabrics in 1949, 1·55 sq. yds. was taken as equivalent to 1 linear yard. The relationship was slightly different for woollen and worsted cloths separately.

5. Employment figures include part-time workers.

6. In the tables . . means not available.

Deliveries of Woollen and Worsted Yarn, Woven Fabrics and Blankets

Monthly averages or calendar months — Million lbs. for yarn : million sq. yds. for woven fabrics and blankets

	Woollen Yarn (estimated)	Worsted Yarn						Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets)			Blankets
		Carpet and Rug	Other Weaving	Hosiery	Handknitting, etc.	Other	Total	Woollen	Worsted	Total	
1946	21·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·83	2·10
1947	23·1	..	..	..	..	..	13·65	..	..	29·92	1·80
1948	25·6	..	..	..	..	..	16·20	21·67	12·88	34·55	1·96
1949	26·7	..	..	..	..	..	17·35	22·78	13·77	36·55	1·83
1950	27·4	0·72	9·31	6·33	2·53	0·02	18·91	22·47	15·06	37·53	1·96
1951	25·2	0·47	9·21	5·21	1·70	0·02	16·61	20·38	14·46	34·84	2·12
1951 April	26·7	0·66	9·94	6·33	1·81	0·01	18·75	22·25	15·73	37·98	2·35
May		0·62	9·98	5·92	1·54	0·02	18·08	21·41	14·91	36·32	2·16
June		0·61	9·91	6·07	1·27	0·02	17·88	21·74	15·05	36·79	2·11
July	24·0	0·57	9·28	5·40	1·13	0·02	16·40	21·08	14·77	35·85	1·57
August		0·37	8·86	4·10	1·18	0·02	14·53	19·49	12·97	32·46	2·00
September		0·28	8·92	4·22	1·48	0·02	14·92	19·32	14·01	33·33	1·95
October	23·3	0·26	9·74	4·72	1·95	3·02	16·69	18·86	14·24	33·10	2·47
November		0·21	8·46	4·34	1·87	0·02	14·90	18·63	13·19	31·82	1·92
December		0·20	6·66	3·07	1·37	0·01	11·31	14·07	10·92	24·99	1·80
1952 January	22·7	0·28	8·34	4·10	1·70	0·01	14·43	19·60	14·45	34·05	2·49
February		0·18	7·59	4·09	1·65	0·01	13·52	18·42	13·54	31·96	2·52
March		0·23	7·35	4·07	1·51	0·01	13·17	16·79	14·05	30·84	2·15
April		0·23	6·85	3·79	1·35	0·01	12·23	14·75	12·22	26·97	2·05
May		0·24	7·59	4·22	1·53	0·01	13·59	16·23	12·52	28·75	2·27
June		0·25	6·40	3·73	1·50	0·02	11·90	14·64	10·98	25·62	1·98

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Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, August 12, 1952 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Pathe Pictorial, Nos. 417/429 (series) :—					
Pathe Pictorial, No. 417	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 16880	750	August 6
Pathe Pictorial, No. 418	" "	" "	Br/E 16881	750	August 6
Pathe Pictorial, No. 419	" "	" "	Br/E 16882	755	August 6
The Sound Barrier	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd.	British Lion Production Assets Ltd. ...	Br/E 16890	10,475	August 7
Festival Lord Mayor	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	Christine Bruce Productions Ltd. ...	Br/E 16891	2,020	August 7
Focus on Shipping	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Gaumont British Picture Corp. Ltd. ...	Br/E 16892	825	August 9
The Case of the Old Rope Man	" "	" "	Br/E 16893	1,668	August 9
The Brave Don't Cry	Associated British Film Distributors Ltd.	Group 3 Ltd.	Br/E 16895	8,323	August 11
	FOREIGN				
Hooked and Rooked	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp.	F 16883	1,470	August 6
He Cooked His Goose	" "	" "	F 16884	1,407	August 6
The Gink at the Sink	" "	" "	F 16885	1,472	August 6
The Sheriff of Sage Valley	Equity British Films Ltd.	Producers Releasing Corp.	F 16886	5,100	August 6
The First Communion	International Film Distributors Ltd.	Franco London Film S.A.	F 16887	6,930	August 6
Unknown World	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd.	Yordan Enterprises Inc.	F 16888	6,706	August 7
Around the Reef	" "	J. Y. Cousteau	F 16889	1,872	August 7
Just for You	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount International Films Inc. ...	F 16894	9,395	August 9

Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
The title of the film "A Letter from Goathorn" (Br/E 11149), registered on March 24, 1948, has been altered to "Yachting Paradise."
The length of the film "Britannia Mews" (Br/E 12295), registered on March 2, 1949, has been altered to 5,731 feet.

FOR SALE

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FREEHOLD FACTORY SITE,
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Forthcoming Government Auction Sales

DETAILS of sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which admit two persons on view days and one person on sale days, can be obtained from the auctioneers, approximately fourteen days prior to the date of the sale, price sixpence (*Postal orders only*). **Machine Tools.** Auctions confined to the sale of machine tools have been discontinued. This type of equipment is now included in the sales of miscellaneous stores.

1952	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Sept. 9–11	Vehicles	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Elstow, Bedfordshire ...	Peacock, Merry & Swaffield, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: 66366.)
Sept. 17 ...	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Gatend Farm, Giffen, nr. Beith, Ayr (*Sale at Central Halls, 25 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.*)	Hugh McIlwraith & Son, 269 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Douglas 1888.)
Sept. 23 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Lily Lane, Byley, nr. Middlewich, Cheshire. (*Sale at New Islington Hall, Ancoats, Manchester.*)	J. H. Norris & Son, 9 Albert Square, Manchester 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
Oct. 2–3 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford ...	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd., 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel.: 2184.)
Oct. 9–10 ...	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores ...	M.O.S. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)

All the above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Air Ministry

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS stores and equipment lying at No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford, No. 216 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Sutton Coldfield, Plant Hangar, Rowley Mile, Newmarket, A.M.W.D. Depot, Gayton, near Kings Lynn and R.A.F. Tilstock, Salop, will be sold at No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford (Site No. 1), on Wednesday, August 20, commencing at 11 a.m.

This sale by public auction will include silk and nylon parachutes, grease compressors, shock absorbers, cycle wheels, power units, receivers, aero carburettors, paper tape, engine starters, test rigs, electric controllers, compasses, magnetos, pumps (rotary and hydraulic) junction boxes, oil coolers, modulator units, cotton parachutes, coolant cores, rectifiers, generators 18 kW, 100V, diesel generators 20 kW, 230V, wooden cases, petrol electric sets, aero gear boxes, header tanks, compressors, oil filters, control units, electric drying ovens, transformers and a quantity of used clothing.

Details of this and other sales arranged by the Air Ministry will be found in the list below. Catalogues which admit two persons on view days and one person on sale days can be obtained from the auctioneer, price sixpence, within ten days of the advertised date of each sale. (*Postal orders only*).

1952	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Aug. 20 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford. (*Site No. 1*).	South & Stubbs, Bank Passage, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 82.)
Sept. 11 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgley. (*Auction Site, R.A.F., Staverton.*)	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21207.)

The above sales have been previously announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Newly Arranged Sale

Sept. 25 ...	Miscellaneous stores and equipment ...	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)

Ministry of Works

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Sept. 3, 4 (View days Sept. 1, 2)	Fire pumps, furniture, electrical and builders' supplies.	M.O.W. Supplies Division Stores, Asher Lane, Ruddington, Notts.	F. Clamp, 6 St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: Nottingham 44968.)

AUSTRALIA **NEW ZEALAND** **CHILE**

Manufacturers willing to appoint active and reliable resident sales agents in all or any of the above territories with payment for shipments in London are invited to communicate with:—

ANGLO-OVERSEAS ENGINEERS & MERCHANTS LTD.

TEMPLE BAR 8871-2 — 34 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2 — MECHANICAL LONDON

OVERSEAS ECONOMIC SURVEYS

Replacing the pre-war "Reports on Economic and Commercial Conditions" issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, the Board of Trade are issuing a new series of Overseas Economic Surveys. These new reports are written by the resident Commercial Diplomatic Officer or United Kingdom Trade Commissioner and his staff, and cover all aspects of economic life—finance, trade, industry, production, legislation, resources, etc. Detailed information is given concerning the market possibilities for specific types of goods and particular attention is paid to developments in production and other factors which are affecting or are likely to affect the export trade of the United Kingdom.

REPORTS AVAILABLE (dates when reports were written and prices including postage are shown in parentheses):

ARGENTINA (October, 1947)	2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
AUSTRALIA (November, 1949)	4s. 0d. (4s. 3d.)
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG (July, 1949)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
BOLIVIA (May, 1951)	1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)
BRAZIL (January, 1948)	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
BRITISH EAST AFRICA (March, 1948)	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
BRITISH WEST AFRICA (February, 1949)	1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
BRITISH WEST INDIES (August, 1951)	3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
CANADA (1950)	6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.)
CEYLON (May, 1951)	3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
COLOMBIA (December, 1949)	1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
COSTA RICA (July, 1950)	1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.)
CUBA (September, 1949)	2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
DENMARK (January, 1949)	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
ECUADOR (January, 1950)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
EGYPT (November, 1947)	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
EL SALVADOR (April, 1951)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
FINLAND (November, 1948)	2s. 0d. (2s. 3d.)
GUATEMALA (November, 1951)	1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)
HONDURAS (May, 1951)	1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)
INDIA (March, 1949)	4s. 0d. (4s. 4d.)
INDONESIA (July, 1951)	2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
IRAN (April, 1948)	1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)
IRAQ (June, 1949, revised April, 1950)	1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)
ITALY (February, 1951)	5s. 0d. (5s. 3d.)
MALAYA (March, 1951)	6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.)
MEXICO (September, 1949)	1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
NETHERLANDS (July, 1949)	2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
NEW ZEALAND (July, 1949)	3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
NICARAGUA (June, 1951)	1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
NORWAY (July, 1949)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
PAKISTAN (May, 1950)	5s. 0d. (5s. 4d.)
PANAMA (September, 1950)	1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)
PERU (December, 1951)	3s. 6d. (3s. 8½d.)
PORTUGAL (January, 1951)	3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (October, 1951)	3s. 6d. (3s. 8½d.)
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (June, 1949)	1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)
RHODESIA (SOUTHERN and NORTHERN) and NYASALAND (February, 1950)	2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
SPAIN (May, 1951)	7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.)
SWEDEN (April, 1950)	3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
SWITZERLAND (April, 1951)	4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.)
TURKEY (April, 1950)	4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.)
URUGUAY (April, 1950)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
U.S. AMERICA (April, 1951)	8s. 6d. (8s. 11d.)
VENEZUELA (February, 1951)	7s. 0d. (7s. 5d.)

Reports will be issued also on the following countries:

HONG KONG FRANCE CHILE
SOUTH AFRICA PARAGUAY

A standing order for the complete series should be accompanied by a deposit of £3 (three pounds); but it should be noted that this is a deposit only and does not entitle the depositor to all the surveys without further payment.

Orders for selected surveys or for the complete series may be placed with any of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses:

York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 429 *Oxford Street, W.1* (*Post Orders: P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1*); 13A *Castle Street, Edinburgh*, 2; 2 *Edmund Street, Birmingham*, 3; 39 *King Street, Manchester*, 2; 1 *St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff*; *Tower Lane, Bristol*, 1; 80 *Chichester Street, Belfast.*

Internal Combustion Engine Industry Streamlines Production

IT IS a little over two years since the report of the Internal Combustion Engine Productivity Team was published and something over two and a half years since its visit to the United States. The industry, which is a vigorous one, has in that time assimilated what the team had to say and many companies have incorporated the recommendations of the Report in policies of expansion which were already under way.

The Anglo-American Council of Productivity, in a review of the productivity in the industry, state that many companies in the industry are in the middle of reorganization which is likely to increase their efficiency still further. With continued world-wide mechanization of agriculture, with the expanded use of diesel locomotives and the increased use of diesel engines as power units, there seems every prospect of continued expansion in the size of the world market. The competitive power of the industry has been greatly strengthened in the course of the post-war years and this increased strength is likely to make it possible for the industry to ensure for itself a good share of the world market in coming years.

The main value of the team's report, like that of others, lay in its critical analysis of the factors making for high productivity in individual American companies, thus augmenting what was already known as a result of private visits to America from this country. In general, simplification of the range of products is the basic characteristic of American industry making for high productivity. In the British internal combustion engine industry the ranges of engines produced in any one factory were already being limited by many companies long before the team's visit; and this policy continues.

Where the team's report may have had more specific influence is in encouraging the streamlining of production by reorganization of factory lay-out and, often, production methods. All the more important companies in the industry have either concluded a process of reorganization or are in the middle of it. The achievement of a flow-line of production is, of course, not unrelated to the simplification of the range of production; this is exemplified by a company which, as well as limiting the range of engines produced, has opened a number of new sub-factories each of which concentrates on one type of production. In this manner the company has reorganized its production to achieve a flow of work through each factory.

Assembly shops have, and are being, reorganized with the same object. Companies making smaller and medium-sized engines are assembling them on conveyors.

In the attempt to achieve a flow-line of production greater attention has been paid to methods of handling. Apart from the extended use of conveyers and lift trucks, tilt racks on trolleys have been found valuable to move parts such as connecting rods around the shop.

A number of companies have given more attention to methods of production planning and control.

The need for the extension of work study in the industry has been accepted by many managements and work-study is increasingly being adopted in the industry, but one or two companies have encountered difficulties with their rank and file employees when attempts have been made to introduce it.

Consideration has been widely given to payment under incentive bonus schemes in addition to piece-work payment which is the basic method in the industry.

Training, particularly of supervisors, is now being given greater attention in the industry than ever before. Many companies are running well-equipped apprentice training schools.

Board of Trade Library

THE LIBRARIAN of the Board of Trade is always glad to receive copies of publications about their trade issued by individual firms or trade associations. He is particularly concerned that works on the organization of trades and industries should be well represented in the Board's library; and he would welcome histories of firms and associations, whether in the form of books or of descriptive brochures.

They should be addressed to The Librarian, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Accounts Division of Board of Trade

THE Accounts Division of the Board of Trade has moved to Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. The telephone number is Chancery 4411.

Export of Tic Beans for Sowing

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in agreement with the Board of Trade, is now prepared to consider applications for licences to export reasonable quantities of tic beans for sowing. Applications (on Board of Trade Form F) should be sent, for convenience of administration, via the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, accompanied by evidence of sale and that the purchaser requires the seed for sowing purposes.

Exports of Cereal Seed to Irish Republic

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in agreement with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Food, is now prepared to consider applications for licences to export reasonable quantities of commercial or pedigree cereal seed to the Irish Republic.

Such applications need to be accompanied only by evidence of sale and the name of the variety, and should be sent, for convenience of administration, to the Board of Trade, via the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Particulars establishing eligibility within the categories set out in paragraph 4 of the Ministry's notice of July 23 need not be given. (This notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2, page 217.)

Exports of cereal seed to countries other than the Irish Republic continue to be subject to the Ministry's notice of July 23.

Export of Herbage Seeds

ON February 5, 1952, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stated that a further announcement would be made about the sampling and sealing of Aberystwyth (" S ") strains of herbage seed intended for export. This has now been considered and the following arrangements will apply in future.

When making applications for licences to export certified herbage seeds of those strains, firms are asked to state the Certificate numbers relating to the lots of seed for which licences are required, and to supply to the Ministry samples of the seed concerned. For S.100 and S.184, 2 oz. samples should be provided ; and for the other certified herbage seeds included in the list given in the announcement of February 5, 4 oz. samples should be provided.

Where official sampling and sealing of export lots is needed to meet the requirements of the importing country, or of the overseas importer or for the purposes of an Orange Certificate under the arrangements made by the International Seed Testing Association, the work will be undertaken on payment of the appropriate fee. Adequate notice should be given, and the Ministry cannot undertake to comply with requests for official sampling and sealing unless this is done.

Applications for export licences should be made on Board of Trade form (F) and sent in the first place, for administrative convenience and to save delay, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Import of Late Flowering Red Clover Seed

UNTIL FURTHER notice the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are not prepared to support any applications for licences to import uncertified Montgomery late flowering red clover seed from New Zealand.

Applications which had been held in abeyance in accordance with the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 28 (page 1311) will, therefore, not be sponsored by the Ministry.

BRITISH STANDARDS

Film for Miniature Cameras

The British Standards Institution has recently published a British Standard (1879 : 1952) for the dimensions of 35 mm. film for loading into cassettes to be used in miniature cameras. It relates to film lengths of 36 and 20 exposures of a picture size of 24 mm. by 36 mm.

The standard lays down the essential dimensions relating to the overall length of the film, and the width and length of the tongue, and is intended to serve as a guide in the design of miniature film cameras and film cassettes. Price 2s.

Density Bottles

B.S. 733, " Density bottles " was first published in 1937, and has now been revised to overcome the difficulties encountered in manufacturing bottles to the original specification.

A new design for the stopper has been accepted, as an optional alternative, which combines a capillary of suitable bore with a wider neck more convenient for the larger sizes of bottle. This will make it easier to fill the bottle with a viscous liquid and to stir the contents thoroughly.

The second major amendment concerns the tolerances on capacity. A density bottle of standard quality is normally used only for work of considerable accuracy, in which the actual capacity of the bottle is required to be known. When using bottles made to the original British Standard, even with the close tolerances specified therein, it was not always possible to ignore the difference between the nominal capacity and the actual capacity, and the latter had, therefore, to be determined by the user. In addition, a density bottle may be used for specific gravity determinations, in which the actual capacity of the bottle is not required to be known, and users then prefer to make their own determination of the weight of water contained by the bottle. The very costly process of adjustment to the original close tolerances is therefore considered not to be justified, and the present edition permits a considerably larger tolerance on capacity.

Apart from the above changes, only minor amendments have been made in the standard, which specifies the material, construction, dimensions and tolerances for 10, 25, 50 and 100 ml. bottles. Appendices give, with examples, standard methods of determining density by the use of these bottles, and the calculations necessary in the measurement of liquid in bulk. Price 3s.

Copies of these standards may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

United Kingdom Exhibit at the San Diego County Fair

The account below of this year's County Fair at San Diego has been written for the Board of Trade Journal *by the Commercial Officer in Los Angeles, California. The Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Exhibitions and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, will be pleased to answer any questions arising from the account.*

Visitors to the United Kingdom stand at the County Fair, San Diego, California

FOR THE third year in succession, British products were exhibited on the United Kingdom stand at the San Diego County Fair, Del Mar, California, for ten days beginning June 27, during which period over 230,000 people visited the Fair.

All the items displayed were imported from the United Kingdom and, most important, were available by retail in Southern California. This made it possible to direct members of the public to the nearest retailer stocking the product in which they were interested.

This year, emphasis was laid on food items and 26 different brands of confectionery and foods were displayed; in addition, Scotch whisky, lime juice and stout were shown. The food items included chocolates in fancy boxes and bars, wrapped toffees, boiled sweets and butter confectionery, jam and marmalades, syrup, sauce, teas, tinned grouse, shortbread, Dundee cake, biscuits and beef extract.

Among other goods were decorative brassware, a bicycle, a lawnmower, toy soldiers, a replica of the Coronation Coach and horses, toy electric motor cars, men's suitings, Argyll socks, knitting wools, scents, six brands of Irish table linens and linen fabrics, hunting knives and sciasors, carving sets, steak knives, a canteen of cutlery, a heat-insulated tea and coffee service, a silver tea service and many other items of E.P.N.S. table ware, pepper mills and bird cages. In addition to these items, a portion of the stand was devoted to travel enquiries; the centrepiece of this section was a six-foot long model of the liner Queen Elizabeth.

A large number of ex-members of the American Armed Forces expressed pleasure at finding the products with which they had become familiar during their service in the United Kingdom were now available to them in the United States.

It was not possible to record the number of enquiries received at the stand, as frequently as many as 30–40 people would be interested at one time.

Already requests have been received from many local importers who supplied goods for exhibition to be allowed to participate in future events of this type. This would appear to be tangible proof of the success of this exhibition.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas enquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch) of the Board of Trade to subscribers to the Special Register Information Service.

The subscription to the Information Service is £2 10s. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Room 5373, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Calls for Tenders

Enquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855.) Room numbers and telephone extensions are as indicated; reference numbers should always be quoted.

Insulators and Accessories for the State Electricity Commission of Queensland, **Australia**; closing date, October 8, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26870/52.

Radio Communication Equipment for the Belgian State Railways, **Belgium**; closing date August 20, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in French) in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26241/52.

Various Equipment and Accessories for Telephone Installations for the Belgian Telephone and Telegraph Administration, **Belgium**; closing date August 20, 1952. Tender documents (in French and Flemish) in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26609/52.

Key Boxes for Block Stations for the Belgian State Railways, **Belgium**; closing date August 20, 1952. Tender documents and specification in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26607/52.

Four Sea Patrol Motor Launches for the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of **India**; closing date September 16, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 27291/52.

Generating Plant, Transformers, Switchgear, Controlling and Protective Equipment for the Mayurakshi Hydro-Electric Power Station, India; extension of closing date to October 6, 1952. Reference C.R.E. 24638/52 (Ext. 2418).

Pumping Sets, Transformers and Switchgear for Central Railway, Bombay, **India**; closing date September 9, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7154 (Ext. 2934). Reference C.R.E. 27622/52.

Power Cables and Fittings for the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date September 18, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26738/52.

Paper-Insulated Cable and Sundries for the Auckland Harbour Board, **New Zealand**; closing date August 21, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26744/52.

Watt Meter and Carrying Case for the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, **New Zealand**; closing date September 2, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 26766/52.

Machinery and Other Equipment for the Luanda Railway, **Portuguese West African** new-general workshops, for the Directorate-General of Overseas Development, Lisbon. Closing date, October 10, 1952. Specification and tender documents (in Portuguese) Room 7166 (Ext. 7804). Reference C.R.E. 25293/52.

Radio Equipment for the South African Railways Stores Department, Johannesburg, **South Africa**; closing date September 3, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 27480/52.

Electric Cable for the City Treasurer's Department, Johannesburg, **South Africa**; closing date August 24, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 27403/52.

Indoor Cable, P.V.C. Insulated and P.V.C. Sheathed, for the Union Tender and Supplies Board, **South Africa**; closing date September 4, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815). Reference C.R.E. 27642/52.

Constant Voltage Transformers for the South African Department of Transport, **South Africa**; closing date September 11, 1952. Tender documents and specification in Room 6168 (Ext. 2418). Reference C.R.E. 27692/52.

Stationery and Office Materials for the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, **Switzerland**; closing date, September 30, 1952. Specifications and conditions of tender in Room 7156 (Ext. 2936). Reference C.R.E. 27603/52.

Iron and Bronze Screws for Use in Metals for the Ferrocarril Central del **Uruguay**; closing date September 23, 1952. Tender document (in Spanish) in Room 6148 (Ext. 2422) until August 16, after then available on loan to interested enquirers. Reference C.R.E. 27212/52.

Iron and Bronze Screws for Wood for the Ferrocarril Central del **Uruguay**; closing date September 23, 1952. Tender documents (in Spanish) in Room 6148 (Ext. 2422) until August 16, after then available on loan to interested enquirers. Reference C.R.E. 27213/52.

Porcelain Insulators for the Direccion General de Comunicaciones (Servicio de Transmisiones) **Uruguay**; closing date November 10, 1952. Specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) in Room 7172 (Ext. 7815) and a further copy available on loan for a limited period. Reference C.R.E. 27159/52.

Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

United Kingdom firms interested in the export opportunities, market surveys, etc., referred to below, can obtain further information on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade (Room 5373), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855. Ext.: 2870.)

Austria
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2346.)

Canada
Agency enquiry for velveteens. (Ref.: Com. 7002.)

Caribbean, Western
Economic report, July 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2350.)

Caribbean, Eastern
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2351.)

Colombia
Agency enquiry for pianos. (Ref.: Com. 7001.)

Egypt
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2341.)

(Continued on next page)

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations

Amendments to Italian Import Duties

THE ITALIAN *Informazioni Per Il Commercio Estero* of July 29 1952, publishes the text of Presidential Decree No. 771 of July 10, 1952, introducing certain modifications and additions to the temporary rules for the first application of the new Italian Customs Tariff.*

The following is a translation of the Decree :—

ARTICLE 1

The additions and amendments mentioned in the attached schedule signed by the Minister of Finance shall be entered in the Schedule mentioned in Article 3 letter (b) of Presidential Decree No. 453, of July 8, 1950.

ARTICLE 2

The duties provided for in the table attached to the present Decree shall be subject to the reduction laid down in Article 1 of Presidential Decree No. 1125, of November 1, 1951, in respect of items Ex 330-b, 608-a, 611-a, Ex 849-a.

The reduction shall no longer be applied, however, to items 280-a-2 ; 328 ; 329 ; 362-b-1-gamma, delta and kappa ; 367-c-2-beta ; 368-a-1-zeta ; 810-a-2 ; 810-b ; 811-a-2 and 811-b.

ARTICLE 3

The duty provided for under Presidential Decree No. 453 of July 8, 1950, subsequently prolonged and amended, in respect of Item Ex 1245 (optical lenses and prisms) shall continue to be applied only in respect of " optical, dioptrical, catadioptrical lenses and prisms, not mounted or mounted ' in pannelli,' with a focal length exceeding 200 mm., dioptrical drums (' tamburi diottrici ') (including those consisting of a single piece), with an internal diameter exceeding 300 mm., intended for installation in marine light-houses."

ARTICLE 4

Abrogating the instructions contained in Article 3 letter (c) of Presidential Decree No. 453 of July 8, 1950, and Article 4 of Presidential Decree No. 1125 of November 1, 1951, the duties detailed in the temporary regulations for the first use of the new Customs Tariff shall cease to have effect as from the date of entry into force of the present Decree in respect of the under-mentioned products :—

(a) Medicinal specialities containing antibiotics included in Item No. 394-a-4 of the customs tariff, to which the duty agreed upon under the Annecy Protocol shall now be applied ;

(b) Iron and steel products included in Items from 879 to 896, inclusive, of the customs tariff, to which, unless otherwise mentioned in the attached Schedule, the duties agreed upon in respect of the above-mentioned items under the Torquay Protocol shall now be applied :

The above-mentioned iron and steel products will nevertheless continue to be admitted at the duty applicable prior to the entry into force of the present Decree within the limits of quotas, which shall not exceed the overall figure of 425,000 tons a year, to be established by the Minister of Finance in agreement with the Ministers of Industry and Commerce and of Foreign Trade.

(c) Needles and bath tubs, included in Items 916-c and 920-a-1 of the customs tariff ; knives and cutlery, included in Items 1017-1019, inclusive, and 1021-1024, inclusive, unless otherwise provided for in the attached Schedule will be subject to the duties agreed upon under the Torquay Protocol.

The following shall cease to have effect :—

(d) The exemption agreed upon under the Annecy Protocol in respect of palm oil (Item 139-m of the customs tariff), the duty agreed upon under the Torquay Protocol will continue to be applied to crude and refined palm oil.

(e) The duties agreed upon under the Annecy Protocol and those laid down in accordance with the temporary regulations for the first use of the new Customs Tariff in respect of lathes, planing machines, slotting machines and boring machines included in Items 1113, 1116 and 1117 of the customs tariff, which will remain subject to the duties and relative nomenclature agreed in the Torquay Protocol.

ARTICLE 5

The present Decree enters into force on the day (that is, July 15, 1952) following its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Table

Number and Letter of Customs Tariff	Goods	Duty
Ex 23	Sea fish, fresh (live or dead) or preserved in the fresh state. (*Note*—Fresh fish, also frozen, of the "Clupeidi" variety intended for the canning industry for preparation or preservation, is admitted duty-free, subject to observance of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.)	—
68c	Peas, others	3 per cent. *ad val.*
82a	Pepper (black, white, Jamaica pepper)	L.500 per kg. net
Ex 95	Barley :—	
a	Common or unhulled barley ... ... (*Note*—Common or unhulled barley for the manufacture of coffee substitutes may be imported free of duty within the limits of an annual quota of 5,000 quintals, subject to observance of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.)	
123	" Ispensenti," natural, not mentioned or included elsewhere :—	
a	Algae and derivatives :—	
	(3) Others	8 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 282a	(2) Cesium, rubidium	2 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 330b	Iodides of cesium and rubidium	8 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 362a	(1) Hexane, heptane	10 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 362a	(4-alfa) Camphene ... ... (*Note*—Camphene for the manufacture of synthetic camphor is admitted into the country free of duty, subject to observance of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.)	—
376d	Antibiotics :—	
	(3) D(−)treo-1-p. nitrophenyl-2-dichloracetamid-propane-1:3-diol	25 per cent. *ad val.*
608	Thrown silk, not prepared for retail trade :—	
a	Rough :—	
	(1) Single	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) Double or twisted	15 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Degummed, bleached, dyed or printed	17 per cent. *ad val.*
611a	Silk yarns, also mixed with other textile materials prepared for the retail trade	17 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 849a	Small tiles, flat or concave, of any shape, and square bricks, of fused silicon or quartz	18 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 849e	Glass (quartz) nozzles for machines for spinning artificial and synthetic fibres	10 per cent. *ad val.*
880 Ex a	Billets :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
880 Ex b	Blanks (" Brannone ") :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
881a	Blooms and billets :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Blanks and slabs (" Brannone " and " Bidoni ") :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 880b Ex 881b	Slabs (" Bidoni ") :— (*Note*—Flat bars with rounded corners or chamfered sides, e.g., with normal hot-rolled edges, measuring not less than 150 mm. in width and not less than 6 mm. in thickness, may, provided the thickness does not exceed one quarter of the length, be classified as slabs (" bidoni "), subject to the maximum dimensions of width and thickness and the other characteristics laid down in general note No. 9 to Chapter LXXIII remaining unchanged.)	
882	Wide plates of iron or steel :—	
a	Unworked :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	23 per cent. *ad val.*
885	Hot-rolled iron and steel in wire bars (" vergella ") or strip (" bordione ") (" fil machine "), of circular section, in coils or hanks, of diameter neither under 5 nor over 10 mm., unworked :—	
a	Of iron or unalloyed steel, common	23 per cent. *ad val.*
b	of unalloyed steel, other	23 per cent. *ad val.*
c	of alloy steel :—	
	Ex (1) stainless, containing over 12 per cent. and up to 17 per cent. chrome	22 per cent. *ad val.*
	Ex (3) other, containing at least one of the following components in percentages of over 14 per cent. manganese, or over 4·5 per cent. up to 7 per cent. nickel, or over 0·5 per cent. up to 1 per cent. vanadium and molybdenum, or over 0·8 per cent. up to 7 per cent. tungsten, or over 2 per cent. up to 4 per cent. cobalt	22 per cent. *ad val.*
886	Hot-rolled iron or steel strip :—	
a	Unworked :—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(3) of alloy steel :—	
	(Ex alpha) stainless, containing over 12 per cent. and up to 17 per cent. chrome ...	22 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) high-speed	22 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) other	22 per cent. *ad val.*
888	Switch blades, " court " crossings and points, tie rods for switch blades, rack rails, of iron or steel, also drilled, for railways, tramways and portable or aerial railways, excluding electrical equipment	23 per cent. *ad val.*
890	Fishplates, tie-plates and support-plates, gauge plates and bars for the laying or fixing of rails, of iron or steel, also drilled, pressed or otherwise worked ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

* *Note.*—For earlier notices see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1950, page 268 ; September 30, 1950, page 634 ; January 6, 1951, page 36 ; March 17, 1951, page 620 ; May 26, 1951, page 1130 ; July 28, 1951, page 203 ; November 24, 1951, pages 1093-4.

Export Opportunities—(*Continued*)

France
Agency enquiry for public service vehicles, road construction and maintenance equipment. (Ref.: Com. 7009.)

Germany
Import Committee Publication, Nos. 594, 595. (Ref.: Mar. 850/201.)
Import Committee Publication, No. 606. (Ref.: Mar. 850/202.)
Agency enquiry for card clothing. (Ref.: Com. 7008.)

Guam
Enquiry for high-quality, ready-made clothing. (Ref.: Com. 7003.)

Haiti
Economic report, March 1–June 30, 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2343.)

Iceland/Germany
Protocol to agreement for exchange of goods up to December 31, 1953. (Ref.: Gen. 736.)

Iraq
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2345.)

Jamaica
Enquiry for coronation ware. (Ref.: Com. 7007.)

Jordan
Economic report, January–June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2347.)

Libya
Economic report, April–June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2344.)

Mexico
Enquiry for aircraft spares and navigational aids. (Ref.: Com. 7011.)

Netherlands
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2348.)

Sweden
Enquiry for cotton piece-goods. (Ref.: Com. 7004.)

Syria
Agency arrangements. (Ref.: Gen. 734.)

United States
Enquiry for tea pots. (Ref.: Com. 7005.)
Enquiry for glass chandeliers and lustres. (Ref.: Com. 7006.)
Enquiry for metal stampings or castings. (Ref.: Com. 7010.)
Economic report, June 1952. (Ref.: Mar. 2352.)
Texas State Fair, Dallas, 1952 (amendment). (Ref.: Gen. 710A.)

Tax on Commercial Visitors to Nicaragua

H.M. LEGATION at Managua, Nicaragua, reports that all persons visiting that city for business purposes are liable to a tax of 100 cordobas (U.S. $15·00) for each visit made, irrespective of the position held with their firm.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Spain and France

H.M. REPRESENTATIVE in Madrid reports the publication of the agreed minute of the Franco-Spanish Mixed Commission which met in Paris on June 25, 1952. Various new and supplementary quotas were added to the current Franco-Spanish trade agreement (see *Board of Trade Journal* on December 29, 1951, page 1337, and April 26, 1952, page 840).

Amongst the Spanish exports for which increased quotas are provided are various items of agricultural produce, wolfram and sewing machine heads. With regard to French exports, new quotas are provided for several articles, including musical instruments, handling equipment for hydro-carbon, and tubes and rods for incandescent and fluorescent lamps. Iron and steel products and motor cars and taxis are amongst the goods for which existing quotas have been increased.

A translation of the full list of these new and supplementary quotas may be seen on application to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Tariff Section), Room 6163, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Portugal and Finland

HER MAJESTY'S Representative in Lisbon reports that a new Protocol to the Commercial Agreement of April 9, 1941, between Portugal and Finland was initialled in Lisbon on July 21, 1952.

The Protocol provisionally entered into force on July 1, 1952, for a period of one year. It will be tacitly renewed for a further period of one year unless denounced by either Government at least two months before the date of expiry.

Portuguese exports to Finland under the Protocol will include raw and manufactured cork, rosin, sisal, sheep and goat skins, cocoa, tea, coffee, wines and dried and fresh fruit.

Finnish exports to Portugal include timber, mechanical pastes and pastes for paper, cardboard, newsprint, paper and paper products, industrial machinery, tools, electric motors and generators.

An English translation of the Protocol and full lists of goods to be exchanged may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 6163, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Greece and Norway

HER MAJESTY'S Representative in Oslo reports that a Protocol was signed in Athens on June 21, 1952, extending the existing Trade and Payments Agreement between Norway and Greece to December 31, 1952.

Under this Protocol Norwegian exports to Greece will include fish oil, Kr. 900,000; vitamin concentrates, Kr. 25,000; wallboard, Kr. 50,000; paper (other than newsprint) and pasteboard, Kr. 1,000,000; artificial textile fibres ("Cellull"), Kr. 400,000; fish hooks, Kr. 150,000; and various goods, Kr. 100,000. Greek exports to Norway will include dried fruit, Kr. 2,500,000; bauxite, 35,000 tons if required, and various goods including wine, Kr. 125,000.

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French Imports of Goods from the United Kingdom

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 9, 1952, announced that credits had been opened for the import during the third quarter of 1952 of various goods originating in and exported directly from the United Kingdom.

Applications for import licences should be deposited with the *Office des Changes*, 8 Rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris (9e), under the conditions set out below.

I. Products included in the General Programme of Imports from the Sterling Area

A. Products Imported under Individual Licences Examined as and when they are received

Import licence applications in respect of the under-mentioned products may be deposited with the *Office des Changes* from the date of the French announcement. They will be examined as and when they are received.

Applications submitted before August 9, 1952, that are still under consideration, do not have to be renewed. They will be examined in accordance with the terms of the present notice.

Item No.	Description	Tariff No. (where stated)
0510	Disinfectants, insecticides, anticryptogamics, fungicides, weed-killers, parasiticides and the like, not elsewhere specified or included	683
	Agricultural and horticultural preparations, not elsewhere specified or included	684
0511	Laboratory glassware	Ex 1241
0613	Portfolios, satchels, music-cases and the like	747
	Mail bags and shopping bags	748
	Kit bags and camping bags	749
	Travel goods (trunks, travelling bags, suitcases, etc.)	750
	Morocco wares, not elsewhere specified or included	751
0706	Drawing and writing inks	605
0707	Duplicating and stamping inks	606
0708	Inked or impregnated ribbons, whether or not on spools, for typewriters and similar apparatus; inking pads	608
0709	Terrestrial and celestial globes, maps in relief	1889 A
0710	Pen-holders, stylographs, pencil holders, propelling pencils and their components	2010
0719	Gramophones	1918 B
2001	Electric measuring apparatus	1844, Ex 1845, Ex 1846
2003	Radio components, tubes and valves	1713, 1714, 1719, 1720, 1745, 1748 to 1752
2004	Teleprinters and morse code apparatus	1736, Ex 1739
2005	Radiological apparatus	1754, 1756
2006	Insulating tubes and connections in base metal, insulated on the inside	1722
2012	Agricultural machinery and components. (Licences will be issued after consultation with the *Comité directeur du machinisme agricole*)	1587, Ex 1588, 1589, Ex 1590, 1591, Ex 1595
2013	Dairy equipment, including hand separators. (Licences will be issued after consultation with the *Comité directeur du machinisme agricole*)	1596
2041	Metallic stoppers with or without neck	1409
2042	Household and sanitary articles and articles for domestic or professional use, and components, of iron or steel	1454
2051	Engines for tractors	Ex 1527
2060	Equipment for the rubber and plastics industries	1607
2061	Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of soap, stearine, perfume, and pharmaceutical products, and components ...	1609

B. Products Imported under Individual Licences which will be examined simultaneously

Import licence applications for the following products must be deposited with the Office des Changes *before* 12 *noon on August* 29, 1952. Applications will be examined simultaneously.

Item No.	Description	Tariff No. (where stated)
2024	Machine tools, accessories, engineers' tools and measuring instruments (excluding components)	
2025	Controlling and regulating apparatus, revolution counters, speed indicators, tachometers for industry and vehicles	
2026	Scientific and optical instruments	
2028	Typewriters	
2029	Watches	
2030	Time recorders	
2031	Mechanical clocks	
2032	Stationary and marine engines	1929
2053	Compressors and motor compressor sets, excluding refrigerating compressors and sets	Ex 1537 A, Ex 1538 A
2055	Crushing and screening equipment, and equipment for mines ...	1569 B, 1569, 1570, 1575
2058	Equipment for handling goods, for public works and civil engineering, and components	1579, Ex 1799, 1799 A, 1800
2059	Printing equipment	Ex 1615
2063	Spindles, flyers, rings and travellers	Ex 1620 D
2064	Domestic sewing machines	1630 A
2065	Brass-smiths' apparatus	1673, 1674

II. "Non-essential" Goods

A. This Section relates to Quotas administered in the United Kingdom and is not reproduced here

B. Quotas Administered in France

1. *Products Imported under Individual Licences examined as and when they are received*

Applications for licences to import the under-mentioned products may be deposited with the Office des Changes from the date of the French announcement. They will be examined as and when they are received.

Applications submitted before August 9, 1952, which are still under consideration need not be renewed. They will be examined in accordance with the terms of the present notice.

Item No.	Description
50	Motor bicycles and components.
67	Hand tools.
75	Deaf aids and accessories.
110	Paraffin lamps and parts, blow lamps and domestic stoves, both pressure and oil-burning.
113	Small electric materials.
122	Vacuum cleaners and spare parts.
150	Crochet hooks and knitting pins.
151	Gas cookers, heaters and radiators.
162	Steel cables.
165	Sound-recording apparatus.
205	Summer cut flowers. (Licences will only be valid up to October 15, 1952. Entry into France and subsequent customs clearance may be effected only through the customs offices controlling the import of vegetables.)

2. *Products Imported under Licences which are examined simultaneously*

Import licence applications in respect of the under-mentioned products must be deposited with the Office des Changes *before* 12 *noon on August* 29, 1952. Applications will be examined simultaneously.

Item No.	Description
90	Steel pen nibs.
139	Pencils, wood.

III. Quotas Opened for the Import of Marine Products

Quotas have been opened for the import of the following marine products, originating in and imported directly from the United Kingdom :—

Item No.	Description	Tariff No. (where stated)
102	Sea-water fish, fresh or frozen	
102bis	Winkles	25 D
0001	Haddock	
	Fish, dried or smoked (excluding salted cod and similar salted fish, whether whole or in fillets)	25 A, B, E

Imports will be effected under individual licences.

Import licence applications must be deposited with the Office des Changes *by* 12 *noon on August* 23, 1952, at the latest, when they will be examined simultaneously. Each application must be accompanied by a dated *pro forma* invoice, made out by the British exporter, stating in writing the quantity of each type of fish and bearing the exporter's stamp and signature.

The fish will be liable, after customs clearance, to a test of quality by the Department of the Merchant Marine and the Scientific and Technical Office of Sea Fisheries.

The French text of the Notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Imports from the Sterling Area

A TRANSLATION of Section III (products for which applications must be lodged with the *Office des Changes* by August 19) of the French announcement of July 30, 1952, regarding French imports from the sterling area during the third quarter of 1952, was published

(*Continued on next page*)

Amendments to Italian Import Duties—(*Continued*)

Number and Letter of Customs Tariff	Goods	Duty
Ex 801a	Coils for re-rolling ("Sbozzi in rotoli"):—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of unalloyed steel, other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(3) of alloy steel:—	
	(alpha) stainless	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) high-speed	15 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) other	15 per cent. *ad val.*
801	Iron or steel sheets, of square or rectangular shape, also corrugated, channelled, grooved or with patterns produced by rolling:—	
b	Cold-rolled, unworked:—	
	(3) of alloy steel:—	
	(Ex alpha) stainless, containing more than 12 per cent. and up to 17 per cent. of chrome, in the thicknesses:—	
	(i) 4 mm. and over	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(ii) 0·6 mm. and over, but less than 4 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(iii) less than 0·6 mm.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(Ex gamma) other, containing at least one of the following components in percentage of over 1·2 per cent. manganese, or over 0·5 per cent. up to 7 per cent. nickel, or over 0·4 per cent. up to 1 per cent. vanadium and molybdenum, or over 0·3 per cent. up to 7 per cent. tungsten, or over 0·3 per cent. up to 4 per cent. cobalt, or over 1 per cent. of silicon, or over 0·25 per cent. up to 12 per cent. chrome, or over 0·3 per cent. aluminium, or over 0·5 per cent. copper, or over 0·1 per cent. sulphur and lead, in the thicknesses:—	
	(i) 4 mm. or over	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(ii) 0·6 mm. or over, but less than 4 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(iii) less than 0·6 per cent.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
803	Iron or steel drawn wire, bare or covered, in hanks or coils, excluding insulated wire for electricity:—	
a	Unworked, with strength below 75 Kgs. per square mm. of section:—	
	(2) with other than circular sections, of the following diameters:—	
	(alpha) 4 mm. or over up to 5 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) 1 mm. or over, but less than 4 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) less than 1 mm.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Unworked, with a strength of 75 Kgs. or more, but less than 150 Kgs. per square mm. of section:—	
	(2) with other than circular section, of the following diameters:—	
	(alpha) 4 mm. or over up to 5 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) 1 mm. or over but less than 4 mm. ...	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) less than 1 mm.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
c	Unworked, with a strength of 150 Kgs. or more per square mm. of section:—	
	(2) with other than circular section, of the following diameters:—	
	(alpha) 4 mm. or over up to 5 mm. ...	21 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) 1 mm. or over, but less than 4 mm. ...	21 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) less than 1 mm.	21 per cent. *ad val.*
806	Cold-rolled iron or steel strip:—	
a	Unworked:—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel, common:—	
	(alpha) with strength up to 75 Kgs. per square mm² of section, in the thicknesses:—	
	(i) 0·5 mm. or over	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(ii) less than 0·5 mm.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) with strength over 75 Kgs. per square mm² section, in the thicknesses:—	
	(i) 0·5 mm. or over	23 per cent. *ad val.*
	(ii) less than 0·5 mm.	23 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 1015b	Diamond-studded crowns for drills	5 per cent. *ad val.*
1017	Knives with fixed blades, excluding knives for machines:	
a	Table knives:—	
	(1) made entirely of common metal, in one piece:—	
	(alpha) of common iron or steel	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) other, with handle:—	
	(alpha) of wood or base metal, neither gilt nor silvered, and with blade:—	
	(1) made of iron or unalloyed steel ...	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) of ivory, amber, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(delta) of other materials, excluding precious metals and base metals rolled with precious metals	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1018	Folding knives and pocket knives:—	
a	Pocket pruning knives, single-bladed	25 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Other, single-bladed or with several blades, with handle:—	
	(1) of wood or base metal, neither gilt nor silvered, and with blade:—	
	(alpha) of iron or unalloyed steel	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) of gilt or silvered base metal	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(3) of ivory, amber, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(4) of other materials, excluding precious metals and base metals rolled with precious metals ...	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1019	Knife blades, even unfinished, of base metals:—	
a	Neither silvered nor gilt:—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel	25 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Gilt or silvered	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1021	Scissors with two arms, folding or not, and blades thereof, whether finished or not, of base metal:—	
b	Gilt or silvered	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1022	Other cutlery articles not specified or included elsewhere:—	
d	Other cutlery articles, including cleavers, choppers and similar butchers' and kitchen articles	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1023	Spoons, forks and similar articles:—	
a	In single piece, whether finished or not, of base metal:—	
	(1) neither gilt nor silvered:—	
	(alpha) of iron or unalloyed steel	25 per cent. *ad val.*
b	Other:—	
	(1) without handles	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(2) with handles:—	
	(beta) of base metal, neither gilt nor silvered:—	
	(1) of iron or unalloyed steel	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(gamma) of gilt or silvered base metal ...	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(delta) of ivory, amber, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell	25 per cent. *ad val.*
	(epsilon) of other materials, excluding precious metals and base metals rolled with precious metals	25 per cent. *ad val.*
1024	Detached parts of cutlery, spoons, forks and similar articles, of base metal, not elsewhere specified or included (ferrules, handles, whether roughed out or not, and the like)	25 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 1050	Detached parts, not elsewhere specified or included, for aircraft piston engines intended for the Ministry of Defence	Duty suspended
Ex 1051	Other piston explosion or injection engines (stationary or marine engines) intended for the Ministry of Defence	Duty suspended
1187d	Sparking plugs and heating units and parts thereof:—	
	(1) Complete sparking plugs	40 per cent. *ad val.*, with a minimum duty of 70 lire each
	(2) Detached parts:—	
	(alpha) metal	45 per cent. *ad val.*
	(beta) insulating	45 per cent. *ad val.*
Ex 1306e	Stems and mouthpieces for wind instruments	25 per cent. *ad val.*
—	Transport, signals and barrack-room equipment imported directly by the Ministry of Defence	Duty suspended

Enquiries about this notice may be made to Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2252.)

Irish Republic

Restoration of Import Duty

NOTICE No. 619 issued by the Irish Republic Revenue Commissioners announces that the Government have made an order under the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, entitled Emergency Powers (No. 320) Order, 1944 (Wire Netting) (Amendment) Order, 1952, the effect of which is to end the suspension of Customs Duty mentioned at Ex Tariff Ref. No. 130 in so far as it applies to Webbing, netting and fencing, excluding netting of hexagonal mesh. Accordingly, such articles imported on or after August 5, 1952, again become chargeable with duty at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Under this Order provision is made for importation of these goods under licence without payment of duty or at a reduced rate of duty, as the case may be. Any application for such licence should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Import Quotas

THE following Orders, made under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, have been published by the Government of the Irish Republic:—

Goods	Quota	Quota Period	Order Imposing the Quota Restrictions
Hose (other than half-hose) made wholly or partly of silk or artificial silk.	100,000 pairs	September 1, 1952 to February 28, 1953	Control of Imports (Quota No. 12, Twenty-seventh Period) Order, 1952.
Certain woven tissues of wool or worsted and certain artificial silk piece-goods.	75,000 sq. yds.	September 1, 1952 to February 28, 1953	Control of Imports (Quota No. 13, Twenty-sixth Period) Order, 1952.

Union of South Africa

Applications for Increase in Customs Duties

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 1689 published in the Union of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 25, 1952, states that the Union Board of Trade and Industries have received the following representations affecting the Union Customs Tariff:—

Increase in duty on:—

(1) Plywood, to 8s. per cubic foot or 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever duty is the greater.

(2) Felt washers (extent of increase not stated).

(3) Waxed papers (extent of increase not stated).

Any United Kingdom firm or trade organization desiring to make representations to the Union Board of Trade and Industries in respect of these applications should communicate as soon as possible with the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) and (2) C.R.E. 27796/52, and (3) C.R.E. 27795/52.

in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (page 283). A translation of the remainder of the notice appears below.

I. Products Imported by Trade Groups and Similar Organizations

The under-mentioned products may be imported only by the trade groups and organizations specified. These groups and organizations may lodge their applications for import licences at any time on or after July 30.

Item No.	Tariff No.	Description	Group or Organization
0101	311 to 314	Coal	Association technique d'importation charbonniere.
0301	1310	Copper	Groupement d'importation et de repartition des metaux.
0401	292	Manganese ore	Societe "Le Manganese," groupement mobilisation.
0609	728, 729	Raw hides and skins	Groupement d'importation et de repartition des cuirs et peaux bruts.
0614	879	Ramie	Groupement d'importation et de repartition du lin.
0802	Ex 82	Black tea	Groupement d'achat du thé, 10 rue Gaston-Paymal, Clichy-la-Garenne (Seine), or importers acting on their account.

II. Products which may be Imported under Individual Licences and for which applications will be examined as and when they are received

Item No.	Tariff No.	Description
0001	13	Seeds.
0003	Various	Various agricultural products.
0005	Various	Products falling within the authority of *La Direction Generale des Eaux et Forets* (logs, sawn timber and cork products).
0201	332	Crude petroleum.
0202	Ex 334 A	Aviation spirit.
0203	Various	Various petroleum products. Imports reserved for holders of a special permit. (Law of March 30, 1928.)
0304	Ex 302	Ilmenite.
0305	264	Mica.
0306	290	Zinc ore.
0307	Ex 302	Zirconium ore.
0309	301	Chrome ore.
0311	Ex 302	Glucinium ore.
0313	263	Asbestos.
0314	265	Cyanite.
3015	Ex 302	Rutile.
0317	Various	Various non-ferrous metals, including non-ferrous metal waste.
0318	Various	Various non-ferrous metal ores and non-metal minerals.
0319	241	Graphite.
0402	Various	Various special steels and iron and steel products.
0502	Various	Various fatty substances, except copra and palm kernel oils and seeds, liquid oils and liquid oil seeds.
0503	43	Bones.
0504	Various	Various mineral chemicals.
0505	Various	Various organic chemicals.
0506	Various	Various parachemicals except gums.
0507	710 A, B	Raw rubber and latex.
0508	Various	Various asbestos and rubber products.
0509	Various	Various chemical products for pharmaceutical use, vegetable drugs and organotherapeutic products.
0601	880	Cotton for spinning. Applications for import licences may be lodged either by *Le groupement d'importation et de repartition du coton*, or by cotton spinning mill owners through the medium of *La comite intersyndical de repartition du coton*, or by agents acting on behalf of the cotton spinners, or on their own account. The amount of each licence will be determined by *Le comite interssyndical de repartition du coton* in accordance with the current rules for distribution.
0602	880	Cotton for making wadding. Applications for import licences may be lodged either by *Le groupement d'importation et de repartition du coton*, or by wadding manufacturers acting on behalf of *Le comite interssyndical de repartition du coton* or by agents acting on behalf of the wadding manufacturers or on their own account. The amount of each licence will be determined by *Le comite interssyndical du coton* in accordance with the current rules for distribution.
0603	881 to 883	Cotton waste and shoddy.
0605	944	Coconut yarn.
0606	888	Hemp and hemp waste.
0607	872	Raw or washed wool. Applications should bear the visa of *Le groupement d'importation et de repartition de la laine*, 140 *boulevard Haussmann, Paris.*
0608	729	Woolled skins. Applications should bear the visa of *Le groupement et de repartition des peaux laineux exotiques* and should be lodged with the *Office des Changes* at Mazamet.
0609	730 to 741	Hides and skins (other than raw).
0610	Various	Various raw materials, textiles and paper, including rags and waste.
0611	890	Raw silk. Import licence applications should bear the visa of *La federation de la soierie*, 24 *place Tolozan, Lyon*, acting on behalf of *La direction des industries diverses et des textiles du ministere de l'industrie et du commerce.*
0612	870	Silk waste.
0615	1152	Plaits for hat-making.
0616	1159	Plaited hat shapes.
0701	36, 37	Pig bristles and animal hair.
0702	44, 45	Horns, antlers and hoofs of animals.
0703	131, 133	Vegetable fibres.
0703 bis	132A	Kapok.
0705	48	Empty shells.
0711	705 to 709	Rough shapes (ebauches) made of plastic materials.
0713	Ex 38, 758	Industrial gut and cords of gut.
0714	1255	Real pearls.
0715	Ex 1257	Uncut diamonds and coloured gems.
0716	35, 1177	Human hair, raw and prepared.
0717	42	Feathers.
0805	Various	Various food products. Import licence applications should be accompanied by pro-forma invoices, in duplicate.
0718	Various	Miscellaneous raw materials for industry.
2027	Various	Medico-surgical equipment, except dental materials and products falling under the United Kingdom "Token Export" scheme.
2056	1576A, Ex 1576C, 1580, 1584	Metallurgical plant, including foundry plant.
2057	1577	Cement manufacturing equipment.
2071	Various	Various components, replacement parts, accessories and semi-manufactures, except components for agricultural machines.
2072	Various	Various equipment falling under the authority of *Le ministere de l'industrie et du commerce.*
2100	Various	Equipment and replacement parts for inland navigation, sea ports, lighthouses and beacons.
2200	Various	Replacement parts for ships and gear of the mercantile marine.
2300	Various	Equipment and replacements parts for civil and commercial aviation.
2400	Various	Various equipment for aeronautical study and construction.

All import licence applications should be deposited with the Office des Changes, 8 rue de la Tours-des-Dames, Paris (9e), and should bear the inscription "*Zone sterling—avis du 30 juillet*" on the top left-hand corner of the cover.

The complete French text of the Notice may be seen at the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section Room 6147, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

United States of America

Tariff Investigation on Hard Fibre Cords and Twines

A PROVISIONAL notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2, 1952 (page 227) about the United States Tariff Commission on Hard Fibre Twine. The following details have now been received :—

The United States Tariff Commission, under the authority of Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (the "Escape Clause"), has instituted an investigation to determine whether the products described below are, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting the concessions granted on such products under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products :—

Cords and twines (whether or not composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns), tarred or untarred, single or plied, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca), sisal, henequen, or other hard fibre (classifiable under paragraph 1005 (b) of the United States Tariff Act of 1930).

United Kingdom exporters of these products are advised to get in touch with their importing agency in the United States with a view to ensuring that the latter, if a public hearing is held, oppose any proposal to increase the import duty on these products. If the United States Tariff Commission order a public hearing a further notice will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Argentina

Rate of Exchange for Exports of Wool

ARGENTINE Central Bank Circular No. 1616, of July 21, 1952, authorizes the following rate of exchange for exports of greasy or washed wool shipped between the date of the Circular and December 31, 1952 :—

50 per cent. at the basic buying rate of exchange (14 pesos to £1) and

50 per cent. at the preferential buying rate of exchange (21 pesos to £1).

For such exports only United States dollars will be accepted, irrespective of the country of destination of the shipments, or pounds sterling of Argentine account for any country outside the dollar area, providing that, in the latter case, the wool shipped is destined exclusively for consumption in the purchasing country.

Mexico

Parts of Refrigerators and Washing Machines

A TRANSLATION of a Mexican Customs Circular, dated July 5, 1952, published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 19, 1952, regarding the tariff classification for unassembled parts of refrigerators and electric washing machines, may be consulted by interested persons at the Tariffs Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Welcomed Everywhere

FOR ITS RELIABILITY SUPERB TONE AND EXCEPTIONAL COVERAGE

Specification

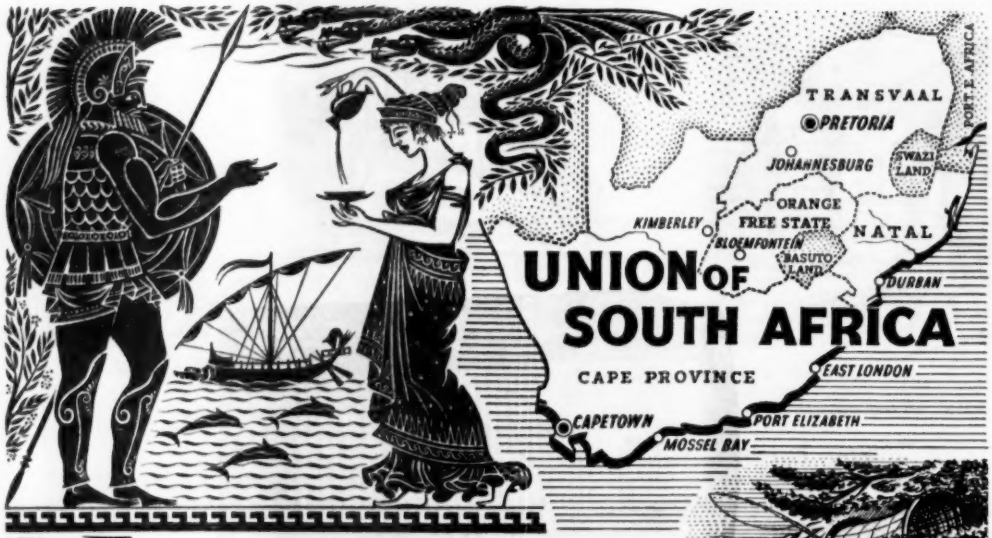
McMichael 8-Valve, 8-Wave Bandspread Transcontinental Receiver **50XT.** *110/240V. A.C. 11 metres to 555 metres. A powerful all-wave superhet of outstanding range for A.C mains operation. Push-Pull output and Mains Static Suppression providing outstanding fidelity of reproduction with minimum of interference. Tuning scale calibrated in metres and frequencies. Automatic Gain Control to ensure steady signal strength, however weak. 4 controls: Volume On-Off; Tone; Wave Range and Tuning. Tone control gives bass, normal and treble lift; 8in. extra high flux Loud Speaker. Provision for extra speaker. Gramophone pick-up. Power output 5 watts. Cabinet piano finished walnut. Components processed to meet tropical conditions.*

TRAVEL THE EARTH OVER and you will find no finer radio set than the McMichael Model 50 XT. This 8-valve, 8-wave bandspread superhet designed specially for use where service engineers are somewhat scarce, is welcomed everywhere abroad for its absolute reliability, superb tone and exceptional coverage. Study the specification and compare—appraise the delightful cabinet work, product of British craftsmanship at its best—lend a critical ear to the exceptional tone and you will surely agree that here is the peak achievement of radio development. McMichael engineers have lavished a quarter of a century's experience on the 50 XT. It is a set you will be proud to handle, it will never let you or the customer down.

McMichael Radio

FOR RELIABILITY

London Office (Home Sales and Export): 190 STRAND, W.C.2 Tel: TEM 2085
Works: Slough Depots at Birmingham and Glasgow. Grams: Radiether, London
Scottish Distributors: PHILIP WOOLFSON LTD. 33 Cadogan Street, Glasgow
Northern Ireland Distributors: V. LEONARD & CO., 40 Queen Street, Belfast



GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disreputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than seventy years, nearly 470 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

BARCLAYS BANK

(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Austrian Customs Tariff Modifications

THE LIST of Austrian Customs duties, which are expressed in terms of Schillings for a transitional period only, has been amended with effect from June 1 and July 1, 1952. (See the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 3, 1952, pages 904-908.)

The items affected, either by an increase in the Schillings rate or by reverting to the normal Gold Crown rate with a special gold co-efficient of 5 Schillings = 1 Gold Crown, or 4 Schillings = 1 Gold Crown, instead of the standard rate of 6·96 Schillings, are given below :—

Tariff No.	Commodity	Duty in Schillings per 100 kgs.
1 (a)	Cocoa beans and husks, raw	125—
(b)	Cocoa beans and husks, roasted	150—
2 (a)	Coffee, raw	650—
3	Tea	1,375—
41 (b)	Mustard seed	Free
58 (b)	Poultry of all kinds, dead, drawn or not	280—
120 (b)	Turpentine oil, crude	50—
Ex 120 (c)	Turpentine oil	200—
Ex 120 (c)	Other, except turpentine oil	120—
Ex 120 Note	Turpentine for varnish factories, by permit	24—
Ex 120 Note	Turpentine oil for varnish factories, by permit	70—
Ex 306 (b) 2	Compressed materials of artificial resins with a urea base, crude, other, until December 31, 1952	30—

Tariff No.	Commodity	Duty in Gold Crowns per 100 kgs. convertible at 1 Gold Crown = 5 Schillings
Ex 133	Cotton yarns, single, unbleached :—	
(a)	Up to No. 12 English	14—
(b)	Over No. 12 and up to No. 29 English	19—
(c)	Over No. 29 and up to No. 50 English	33—
(d)	Over No. 50 and up to No. 120 English	60—
Ex 134	Cotton yarns of two threads, unbleached :—	
(a)	Up to No. 12 English	19—
(b)	Over No. 12 and up to No. 29 English	24—
(c)	Over No. 29 and up to No. 50 English	36—
(d)	Over No. 50 and up to No. 102 English	84—
Ex 135	Cotton yarns, of three or more threads, single twist, unbleached :—	
(a)	Up to No. 12 English	24—
(b)	Over No. 12 and up to No. 29 English	29—
(c)	Over No. 29 and up to No. 50 English	43—
(d)	Over No. 50 and up to No. 102 English	84—
Ex 136	Cotton yarns, of three or more threads, cable twist, unbleached :—	
(a)	Up to No. 12 English	29—
(b)	Over No. 12 and up to No. 29 English	33—
(c)	Over No. 29 and up to No. 50 English	50—
(d)	Over No. 50 and up to No. 84 English	57—
Note 3	Notes to Nos. 133–136 :— Single unbleached cotton yarns, over No. 50, for the weaving of tulle, curtains and lace, by permit	25—
Note 5 (a)	Unbleached cotton yarns, of two or more threads, for embroidering, over No. 29 and up to No. 50, by permit	7—
137 Note	Glacé yarns, of two or more threads, over No. 70 and up to No. 80, for the manufacture of imitation gold or silver threads, by permit	15—
138 (a)	Cotton vicuna yarns and waste yarns :—	
1	Unbleached :— Up to No. 10 Metric	15· —
2	Over No. 10 Metric	25—
(b)	Bleached or dyed :—	
1	Up to No. 10 Metric	25—
2	Over No. 10 Metric	30—
Ex 157 (a)	Linen yarn and hard exotic fibre yarns, single, unbleached :	
1	Of manila, sisal or other hard exotic fibres	24—
2	Of linen yarn	8—
174	Wool yarn of coarse animal hair, up to No. 5 Metric, inclusive, unbleached :—	
(a)	Of one or two threads	19—
(b)	Of more than two threads	29—
176	Combed yarn, not specially mentioned :—	
(a)	Unbleached, single :—	
1	Up to No. 45 Metric	20—
2	Over No. 45 Metric	30—
(b)	Unbleached, of two or more threads :—	
1	Up to No. 45 Metric	32—
2	Over No. 45 Metric	42—
(c)	Bleached, dyed, printed, mixed, single :—	
1	Up to No. 45 Metric	40—
2	Over No. 45 Metric	50—
(d)	Bleached, dyed, printed, mixed, of two or more threads :	
1	Up to No. 45 Metric	52—
2	Over No. 45 Metric	62—
177	Carded yarns :—	
(a)	Unbleached, single	19—
(b)	Unbleached, of two or more threads	29—
(c)	Bleached, dyed, printed or mixed :—	
1	Single	29—
2	Of two or more threads	38—

Tariff No.	Commodity	Duty in Gold Crowns per 100 kgs. Convertible at 1 Gold Crown = 4 Schillings
140	Cotton piece-goods, of No. 21 yarn and under, having in a square of 5 mm. side 38 threads or less :—	
(a)	Unfigured :—	
1	Unbleached	110—
2	Bleached, mercerized	150—
3	Dyed	180—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	250—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven in 5 or more colours	260—
(b)	Figured :—	
1	Unbleached	140—
2	Bleached, mercerized	185—
3	Dyed	220—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	280—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	290—
141 A	Cotton piece-goods, of over No. 21 yarn and up to No. 29, inclusive, having in a square of 5 mm. side 38 threads or less :—	
(a)	Unfigured :—	
1	Unbleached	160—
2	Bleached, mercerized	205—
3	Dyed	250—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	320—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	330—
(b)	Figured :—	
1	Unbleached	200—
2	Bleached, mercerized	250—
3	Dyed	300—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	375—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	385—
Ex 141 B	Cotton piece-goods, of over No. 29 yarn and up to No. 50, inclusive, having in a square of 5 mm. side 38 threads or less :—	
(a)	Unfigured :—	
1	Unbleached	230—
2	Bleached, mercerized	282—
3	Dyed	335—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	430—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	450—
(b)	Figured :—	
1	Unbleached	280—
2	Bleached, mercerized	322—
3	Dyed	375—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	480—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	500—
142	Cotton piece-goods, of No. 50 yarn and under, having in a square of 5 mm. side more than 38 threads :—	
(a)	Unfigured :—	
1	Unbleached	260—
2	Bleached mercerized	312—
3	Dyed	365—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	460—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	470—
(b)	Figured :—	
1	Unbleached	305—
2	Bleached, mercerized	367—
3	Dyed	420—
4	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	525—
5	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	535—
Note 2	Notes to Nos. 140–142 :— Tissues figured to size, for the manufacture of stuff buttons	20—
Note 4	Cotton piece-goods referred to in Nos. 140 (1) and 141 A (a), 42 to 84 cms. wide, sized on one side only, white or grey-in-blue, wound on wooden reels for emery-cloth manufacture, by permit	40—
Note 5	Cotton piece-goods mentioned in Nos. 141 B (a) 1, (b) 1 and 142 (b) 1, for the manufacture of artificial leather, by permit	60—
143	Cotton piece-goods, fine, i.e., of yarn over No. 50 and up to No. 100, inclusive :—	
(a)	Unbleached	320—
(b)	Bleached, mercerized	425—
(c)	Dyed	515—
(d)	Printed in 1 to 4 colours or colour-woven, single weft, in 2 to 4 colours	640—
(e)	Printed in 5 or more colours or colour-woven, multiple weft, in 2 to 4 colours or colour-woven, in 5 or more colours	670—

(*Continued on next page*)

Austrian Customs Tariff Modifications—(*Continued*)

		Duty in Gold Crowns per 100 kgs. Convertible at 1 Gold Crown = 4 Schillings
161	Piece-goods of yarns of Nos. 157 and 158 :—	
(a)	Unfigured :—	
1	Unbleached :—	
	(alpha) having in warp and weft up to 40 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	80—
	(beta) having in warp and weft over 40 and up to 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	140—
	(gamma) having in warp and weft over 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	140—
2	Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed or colour-woven :	
	(alpha) having in warp and weft up to 80 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	200—
	(beta) having in warp and weft over 80 and up to 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side ...	300—
	(gamma) having in warp and weft over 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	300—
(b)	Figured except damask :—	
1	Unbleached :—	
	(alpha) having in warp and weft up to 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	250—
	(beta) having in warp and weft over 160 threads in a square of 2 cms. side	250—
2	Bleached, lye-washed, dyed, printed or colour-woven	400—
180	Woollen piece-goods, not specially mentioned, weighing :—	
(a)	700 grammes or more per sq. metre :—	
1	Woollen piece-goods with single (not twisted) warp of cotton with weft of natural or artificial wool ...	180—
2	Other	230—
(b)	Less than 700 and down to 450 grammes per sq. metre	330—
(c)	Less than 450 and down to 200 grammes per sq. metre	320—
(d)	Less than 200 grammes per sq. metre	350— + 12 per cent.
Note 1	Tissues falling under No. 180 (c), figured to size, for the manufacture of stuff buttons	20— + 12 per cent.
186 Note	Chenilles for carpet manufactures, by permit	170—
190 (b)	Press cloths weighing 500 grammes or more per sq. metre	120—
197 Note	Silk gauze for embroidery, by permit	600—
202 (a) 1	Silk tissues, not specially mentioned, without patterns, plain, not dyed or dyed black	1,100—
Ex (a) 2	Dyed in other colours	1,200—
Ex 210 (a) 1	Half-silk tissues, not specially mentioned, without patterns, plain, not dyed	600—
(a) 2	Dyed	700—
Note 2	Half-silk tissues, figured to size, for the manufacture of stuff buttons	50—

The customs tariff applicable to Tariff Nos. 197 Note ; 202 (a) 1, Ex 202 (a) 2 ; Ex 210 (a) 1 (half-silk tissues) ; Ex 210 (a) 2 (dyed) ; 210 Note 2 ; may not exceed 30 per cent. of the value of the goods.

The following items (text and duties) have been deleted from the list under Group A : Tariff Nos. Ex 11 (a) lemons, limes ; 65 honey and artificial honey ; Ex 510 (a) cascin ; and previous text only for 41 oil seeds, oil fruits and 120 (c), 120 Note (present texts substituted).

The Customs tariffs for umbrella material (Ex 141 B (a) 3-5, Ex 141 B (b) 3-5, Ex 210 (a) 1, Ex 210 (a) 2 and for hair lining material (Ex 180 (d)) remain unchanged.

Guatemalan Import Control

Import of Fats. By a Decree issued by the Guatemalan Ministry of Economy, which came into force on June 5, 1952, importers of fats are obliged to buy national fats to the extent of one tenth of the amount which they wish to import.

Coffee Preparations. By a Decree of July 7 which came into force on July 10, (the day after its publication in the Guatemalan *Official Gazette*) the import of "soluble coffee mixed with carbohydrates" is prohibited.

Paraguay

Revised Exchange Rates for Imports and Exports

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2 (page 232) revised exchange rates for imports into Paraguay were announced.

H.M. Ambassador at Asuncion now reports that from August 1 the following revised rates have been operative :—

Exports	42 guaranies = £1.
Essential imports	42 guaranies = £1.
Imports of wheat, wheat flour, petroleum and byproducts and antibiotics	25·2 guaranies = £1.
Non-essential imports ...	58·8 and 84 guaranies = £1.

Lists of goods to which the two non-essential rates apply have not yet been issued.

Brazilian Import Control

THE Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Rio de Janeiro reports that the Brazilian Consultative Commission for Foreign Trade has decided to withhold import licences for the following goods :

(a) Raw unwashed sheep's wool of any fineness ; raw washed wool ; washed wool tops.
(b) Combed sheep's wool yarns.
(c) Mixed remnants of Angora yarn and scraps, ends and remnants of wool ; cloth, blankets, rugs and other woollen manufactures.
(d) Linen yarns for weaving, of counts up to 20's.
(e) Special nails to fasten roof plates.
(f) Dried blood for fertilizer.
(g) Ink for postage stamps.
(h) Nylon fabrics for aircraft.
(i) Fire-proof materials to cover chairs in aeroplanes.
(j) Powder to produce synthetic resins.
(k) Special paper for cheques and similar documents.
(l) Stained glass windows for churches, etc.
(m) Material for mosaics of any sort.
(n) Oil paints, water colours, or tempera for artists.
(o) "Jiggers" or textile dyeing machinery.
(p) Hand-operated spool winders (*espuladeiras*) for use in textile mills.

For certain other goods import licences may be issued subject to the following criteria :—

(a) "Lincoln" or "Caracul" wool : for payment in convertible currencies in favour of rug, buckram, plush and felt manufacturers for annual supplies in accordance with their actual proven needs.
(b) Goats' hair (including mohair or angora and cashmere), camels' hair (including camelideus types), alpaca, guanaco, llama, and vicunha : for payment in convertible currencies in favour of direct consumers and buckram manufacturers.
(c) Goats' hair yarn (including the types mentioned above), camels' hair yarn (including the types mentioned above) : for payment in inconvertible currencies in favour of direct consumers for a six-months' supply in accordance with their actual needs.
(d) Linen fibres : for payment in inconvertible currencies in favour of direct consumers for a six-months' supply in accordance with their actual needs.
(e) Linen yarns for weaving, of counts above 20's unbleached, and up to 26's bleached : for payment in inconvertible currencies in favour of direct consumers in accordance with their actual needs and on proof that for every two kilos they wish to import they have purchased one kilo of national yarn of any count.
(f) Linen yarns for weaving, of counts above 24's unbleached, and above 26's bleached : for payment in inconvertible currencies in favour of direct consumers in accordance with their actual proven needs.
(g) Butter churns : for payment in inconvertible or plentiful currencies, in favour of actual users or importers on the basis of half their average imports during the four years 1946–1949.
(h) Fuller's earth : for payment in inconvertible currencies on a basis of average imports during the four years 1946–1949.
(i) Agricultural shears and clippers : for payment in inconvertible currencies, for actual use or to distributors, up to 20 per six-monthly period.
(j) Raw paraffin : for payment in any currency in respect of six-monthly supplies of actual consumers or to distributors on a basis of 100 per cent. of their average annual sales during the four years 1946–1949.
(k) Tartaric acid : for payment in inconvertible currencies, six-monthly supplies, on the basis of 25 per cent. of the 1946–1949 average.
(l) Acetic acid : ditto, on basis of 50 per cent. of the 1946–1949 average.
(m) Springs for use in electrical apparatus : for payment in plentiful currencies and against the proved needs of manufacturers.
(n) Lignum vitae : for payment in any currency against proved needs of manufacturers.
(o) Phenol plastic sheets (tubes and plates of phenolite, lanicoid, lignolite, micarte, ohmeid, tailor, textolite, declaron) : for payment in inconvertible currencies, six-monthly supply, on the basis of 50 per cent. of average imports during the four years 1946–1949.
(p) Spool winders (*espuladeiras*) for use in textile mills :—
Semi-automatic : licensable in inconvertible currencies provided the user can prove that local production is inadequate.
Automatic : licensable in inconvertible currencies in accordance with the proved needs of textile mills.

Licences to export wool and woollen products may be granted without restriction.

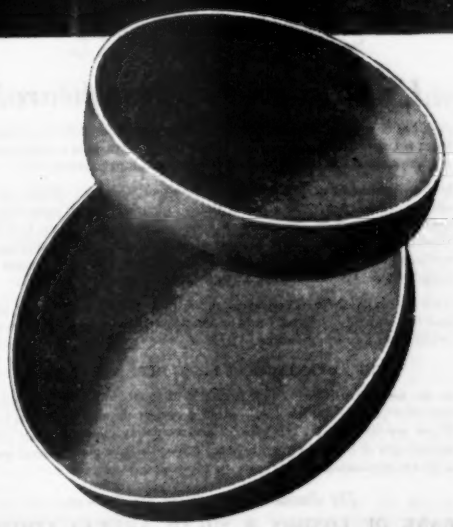
Egypt Imposes Increased Import Duties

INFORMATION has been received from the Commercial Secretariat in Cairo that certain import duties have been increased with immediate effect. The general *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent., where applicable, has been increased to 8 per cent. The basic duty on cigarettes has been increased to £E.4 per kilogramme.

The list of semi-luxury goods published on page 600 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 19, 1949, based on the decree of February 14, 1949, has been revised and now includes further items, details of which will be published. The rates of duty now range from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. Most of the commodities affected are included in the list of goods subject to import restrictions which was published on page 38 of the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 5, 1952. Items not in that list but subject to the new duties are beer, whisky, gin, photographic material and watches. The foregoing information is not exhaustive and further details will be given when available.

Enquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1. (Telephone : Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2261 or 2262.)

DISHED ENDS ?



OUT of the furnace and into the press goes the partially finished end . . . up comes the powerful press ring to form the required flange . . . and another Dished and Flanged End is ready.

Furnace and press capacity is available at Harvey's Greenwich works for the pressing of both light and heavy Dished and Flanged Ends. Diameters range from 6″ to 9′ 0″, edges can be prepared for either welding or riveting. Manufacturers providing their own metal can obtain prompt delivery of ends to specification. For details and tables showing dimensions available, send for List BOT 790.

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We were able to quote him the latest report from our Branch in the country concerned. This stated that the market showed signs of being heavily overstocked. Goods were moving slowly and delays had been experienced. Furthermore a marked (though temporary) shortage of sterling had lately complicated the situation, and some exporters had found the delays so serious that they had re-shipped their goods.

This factual information was of the utmost importance to our client and it is unlikely that he could have obtained it so quickly or in such detail from any other source.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING HERE AND THERE

As the only British Bank with branches throughout Latin America, we can offer you special services—either direct or through your own bank. These services are set out clearly and concisely in our booklet "The advantages of being here and there". We shall be glad to send you a copy on application to :—

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Indian Import Trade Control

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in India have forwarded various notifications which modify the Indian import licensing regulations as follows :—

From Delhi

Amendments to the notice appearing in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 12, 1952.

Part and Serial No. in the I.T.C. Schedule	
PART II	
20 (4)	In column 2—after the words "expanding reamers" *insert* "m.m. size."
48	In column 4—*delete* remark (2).
PART IV	
150	In column 4—*add* "Licences will be granted for the following grades of rubber only :—(1) Crepe rubber; (2) Sheet rubber; (3) Scrap rubber and (4) Latex."
188	In column 3—before the words "Policy for umbrella cloth to be announced later" *insert* "No licences, but."
PART V	
8	In column 2—after the words "(b) Mineral greases" *add* "and petroleum jellies." *Delete* "and petroleum jellies" from sub para. (c).
40	In column 2, in sub para. (c)—after "Nitrogenous fertilisers" *add* "and muriate of potash and sulphate of potash."
68	In column 3—*add* "Others—No licences."
108	In columns 2 and 4, respectively, the following fresh entries should be made :— (a) Glucose powder, Dextrose in packings of over 1 lb.—O.G.L. XXV. (b) Glucose liquid—No licences.

Appendix A

In the list essential drugs, etc. :—

For "Cathecol, excluding preparations thereof" *substitute* "Catecol, excluding preparations thereof."

For "Hydrocarpas esters" *substitute* "Hydrocarpus esters."

For "Active Principles of ammi-nisonaga—natural or synthetic" *substitute* "Active Principles of ammi-visnaga—natural or synthetic."

For "Saccharated iron oxide for administration" *substitute* "Saccharated iron oxide for parenteral administration."

For "Thoephyallin cum ethylenediamine" *substitute* "Theophylline cum Ethylenediamine."

(Public Notice No. 72-I.T.C. (P.N.)/52 of July 12, 1952.)

Coconuts, Copra and Coconut Kernels

It has now been decided that soft currency licences should be issued during the July-December 1952 period to established importers to import coconuts (falling under Serial No. 19 of Part IV) and copra and coconut kernel (falling under Serial No. 38 of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule). Actual users may also apply for licences to import copra and coconut kernel. (Public Notice No. 72-I.T.C. (P.N.)/52 of July 7, 1952.)

Bottled Penicillin and its Preparations

It has been decided that general and soft currency licences will be granted to established importers for the import of only the following varieties of bottled penicillin and preparations :—

(i) Crystalline penicillin G. calcium ;
(ii) Procaine penicillin G. with crystalline penicillin G. oily injection ;
(iii) Procaine penicillin G. with crystalline sodium penicillin (aqueous) ;
(iv) Penicillin G. diethyl aminoethy-I ester hydroiodide ;
(v) Procaine penicillin G. with crystalline penicillin G. buffered with aluminium monostearate ;
(vi) Procaine penicillin in oil ;
(vii) Penicillin tablets ;
(viii) Penicillin lozenges ;
(ix) penicillin ointments.

It has also been decided that import of the following varieties of bottled penicillin will *not* be allowed import licences :—

(i) Crystalline penicillin sodium ;
(ii) Crystalline penicillin procaine ;
(iii) Penicillin procaine fortified.

Penicillin in bulk (excluding all forms of bottled penicillin and its preparations) can be imported under O.G.L. XXIV (see *Board of Trade Journal* on July 5, 1952).

Applications in the prescribed form and manner should reach the authorities by August 31, 1952. (Public Notice No. 74-I.T.C. (P.N.)/52 of July 12, 1952.)

Hand Bench Drilling Machines

For some time there has been a doubt as to the correct classification of hand bench drilling machines under the Import Trade Control Schedule. These machines are correctly classified under Serial No. 5 of Part VI of the I.T.C. Schedule (see *Board of Trade Journal* on July 12, 1952). (Public Notice No. 76-I.T.C. (P.N.)/52 of July 16, 1952.)

From Calcutta

Hairpins

Some consignments of hairpins have been allowed clearance against import licences for hardware, not otherwise specified (falling under Serial No. 275 of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule) issued for the licensing period January-June 1951 and July-December 1951 as a special case under warning. It is now notified that licences for hardware, not otherwise specified will no longer be accepted for the importation of hairpins which must be covered by a valid import licence issued under Serial No. 115 of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule. Where consignments were actually shipped **before** July 22, 1952, each case will be considered on merits. (Calcutta Collector of Customs Notice dated July 22, 1952.)

Oil Pressure Lamps of over 400 C.P.

Consignments of certain types of Petromax lanterns were recently released against licences issued for incandescent lamps of over 400 C.P. after tests held on the basis of the light obtained at mark "3," the maximum mark of the gauge fitted to the lanterns.

It has now been tentatively decided that unless a figure appreciably above 400 C.P. is obtained at a little above the red mark on the gauge, say 2 or 2.25 atmospheres, in this type of lamps with a margin of error ($\pm$ 5 per cent.), the lamps would not be treated as having a candle power of above 400 C.P.

Importers are hereby warned that imports of oil pressure lamps not conforming to the above test will not normally be allowed in future against licences issued for incandescent lamps of over 400 C.P. (Calcutta Collector of Customs Notice dated June 7, 1952.)

Double Bolt Belt Fasteners

It has come to notice that certain double bolt belt fasteners of an unrecognized type, and which actually consist of two single bolt belt fasteners joined together and are capable of use as such single bolt belt fasteners are being imported on Import Trade Control Licences issued for double bolt belt fasteners.

This matter is being further investigated and pending a decision intending importers of these unrecognized types of so-called double bolt belt fasteners are warned that consignments of such belt fasteners if imported are liable to detention and possible action as unauthorized importations. (Calcutta Collector of Customs Notice dated June 25, 1952.)

Padlocks

The Chief Controller of Imports has ruled that small detachable locks which have semi-circular shanks and which can be fastened on bags, trunks, suitcases, etc. through staples fitted on those articles will be classified under Serial No. 63-Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule and not as "miscellaneous hardware" under Serial No. 275—Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule. The ruling takes effect from July 5, 1952. (Calcutta Collector of Customs Notice dated July 12, 1952.)

Springs for Cycle Bells

The Chief Controller of Imports has ruled that the import of springs for cycle bells will not be allowed under licences issued for cycle parts (falling under Serial No. 301 of Part IV of the I.T.C. Schedule). (Calcutta Collector of Customs Notice dated July 28, 1952.)

Indian Tariff Commission Enquiry

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in New Delhi has forwarded a copy of Resolution No. 32 (1)-T.B./52, issued on July 19, 1952, which reads as follows :—

In their Resolution in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 32 (1)-T.B./51, dated May 18, 1951 (see *Board of Trade Journal* on July 28, 1951), the Government of India announced that as the landed cost of imported caustic soda had risen considerably since the submission of the Report by the late Tariff Board, they did not consider that there was any need to impose a protective duty as recommended by the Tariff Board.

Some firms have now represented to the Government of India that the cost of manufacture of indigenous caustic soda and bleaching powder has increased since the last enquiry conducted by the late Tariff Board. They have, therefore, asked for a fresh enquiry to go into the question of protection to the industry.

After considering the matter, Government hereby refer to the Tariff Commission for enquiry and report the applications received for assistance or protection to the Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder Industry.

Any person, firm or company interested in the Industry or in the Industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desires that his or its views should be considered by the Tariff Commission may make a representation in writing to the Commission which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 1.

United Kingdom trade interests are reminded that the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, will be glad to advise and assist in the preparation and submission of representations to the Tariff Commission.

Import Licensing Restrictions in Jordan

FROM JULY 1, 1952, import licences are no longer being issued, or foreign exchange made available for imports into Jordan of a number of commodities which the authorities have classified as non-essential. Importers of these commodities must now obtain their foreign exchange from unofficial sources, and must pay a Customs fine on the arrival of the goods in Jordan. The commodities affected, and the scale of fines are shown below.

For the convenience of United Kingdom exporters, an attempt has been made to enumerate the commodities in the order in which they occur in the Jordan Tariff Schedule. These references to tariff numbers should, however, be regarded as a rough guide only, since they do not necessarily represent the views of the Jordan authorities.

I List of Commodities

Tariff No.	Commodity
21	Tinned liquid milk.
24	Butter.
26	Kashawan cheese.
45 & 46	Olives.
58 & 59	Aleppo nuts and chestnuts.
60 (a)	Dried raisins.
61	Coffee.
63	Vanilla.
66	Starch.
101, 102 & 104	Confectionery, including chewing gum and "Mostaqa" (Arabic chewing gum).
112 (b)	Biscuits.
113	Tinned tomato juice.
114	Tinned vegetables.
115	Tinned fruit.
124, 125 & 132	Soft drinks.
126-131 & 134	Alcoholic drinks.
133	Vinegar.
137 (a)	Tombac.
138	Manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes.
162	Baking powder.
176-180	Dyes.
185 & 186	Perfumery and cosmetic articles.
187	Soaps, except purified soap (phenol).
199	Matches.
205, 228, 266, 269, etc.	Travellers' cases.
205	Leather gloves.
228 & 323	Frames.
228, 384 & 549	Clothes hangers.
228, 229 & 384	Office furniture; chairs and tables.
240	Toilet paper.
240	Gold and silver paper.
247	Paper bags.
252 & 254	Holiday and wedding cards.
253	Playing cards.
255	Silk and manufactures thereof, whether or not containing a small proportion of other materials.
262 (a), etc.	Carpets.
266, 269, etc.	Shawls.
283, 287	Pullovers and knitted work.
284	Nylon hosiery.
288	Outer clothing for men, women and children.
289	Underwear, for men, women and children, of silk, or containing a large proportion of silk.
290	Second-hand clothing, only of the same types as are shown in this list from No. 255 to No. 301.
293	Scarves and silk handkerchiefs.
301	Leather shoes.
309	Feather dusters.
345	Globes.
357	Silver and gold tableware.
357 & 399	Souvenirs of silver and brass.
381 & 332	Painted and decorated stoves.
388, 388 & 384	Curtain rods and rails.
408	Kitchen and other household utensils of aluminium.
458 & 481	Refrigerators, except spare parts.
484	Radio sets, except spare parts.
493	Electric fans.
496 (a)	Passenger cars, other than "jeeps" and similar vehicles.
510 & 511	Cameras and accessories (except X-ray films).
525, etc.	Watches.
539-543	Arms and ammunition.
553	Children's carriages.
553 & 554	Children's toys.
556	Decorations.
561, 562, etc.	Lighters, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders and cigarette cases.
565 & 333	Statues.
567	Antiques.

II Scale of Fines:—

1. Goods imported from hard currency areas: 25 per cent.
2. Goods of soft currency origin imported from soft currency areas: 15 per cent.
3. Goods of hard currency origin imported from soft currency areas: 25 per cent.
4. Local goods, other than foodstuffs, imported from neighbouring Arab countries (Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Saudi Arabia): 10 per cent.

   Foodstuffs: 5 per cent.

There are special provisions for: gift parcels; macaroni and spaghetti; tobacco and cigarettes imported from Kuwait; and some industrial and agricultural materials.

Letters of Credit

UNDER REVISED regulations operative in the second half of the year, the period allowed for the opening of a letter of credit is increased from one month from the date of the issue of the import licence to two.

Canadian Customs Tariff Changes

MEMORANDUM Series D, No. 47, T.C. 349, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, dated July 17, 1952, states that the following new tariff items have been established :—

879 Wheat gluten for use in Canadian manufactures.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	20 per cent.

823b Metal alloy strip or tubing, containing not less than 30 per cent. by weight of nickel and 12 per cent. by weight of chromium, when for use in Canadian manufactures.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	20 per cent.

Effective June 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953.

880 Lubricant seals having a synthetic rubber sealing element bonded to a steel case, spring loaded; heat indicators which warn of overheating by emitting an odour or smoke; for the manufacture or repair of railway rolling stock journal box assemblies.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	5 per cent.
General Tariff	30 per cent.

857a Acetylsulphamethazine, acetanilide, acetyl acetone, chlorosulfonic acid (technical grade), guanidine hydrochloride, guanidine nitrate, methyl ethyl ketone and crude sodium sulpathiazole when imported by manufacturers of sulpha drugs for use exclusively in the manufacture of sulpha drugs in their own factories.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	25 per cent.

881 Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, number 70 and finer, when imported by manufacturers of lace for use exclusively in the manufacture of lace, in their own factories.

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	25 per cent.

Effective April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953.

"Made in Canada" Rulings

MEMORANDUM SERIES D, No. 51, M.C.R. 137, dated July 2, 1952, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, states that Poultry Plucking Machines and Poultry Scalding Machines have been transferred from the category of "a class or kind not made in Canada" to that of "a class or kind made in Canada."

Memorandum Series D, No. 51, M.C.R. 92, Supplement No. 8, dated July 3, 1952, states that the following have been transferred from the category of "a kind not made in Canada" to that of "a kind made in Canada" :—

Aniline oil (aminobenzine, phenylamine).
Corn fatty acid.
Cotton seed fatty acid.
Diphenylamine-tripropylene reaction product.
NN diphenyl-*p*-phenylenediamene.
Oleic acid, distilled.
Soya fatty acid.

Memorandum Series D, No. 51, M.C.R. 138, dated July 3, 1952, states that plates of iron or steel of tank and structural quality over 78 in. and up to and including 100 in. in width have been transferred from the category of "a class or kind not made in Canada" to that of "a class or kind made in Canada."

Note.—Plates of iron or steel of tank and structural quality up to and including 78 in. in width have previously been ruled to be of a class or kind made in Canada.

Memorandum Series D, No. 51, M.C.R. 139, dated July 28, 1952, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, states that three-speed automatic record changers, capable of playing records up to and including 12 in. in diameter have been transferred from the category of "a class or kind not made in Canada" to that of "a class or kind made in Canada."

The above rulings became effective three weeks from the date of the Memoranda.

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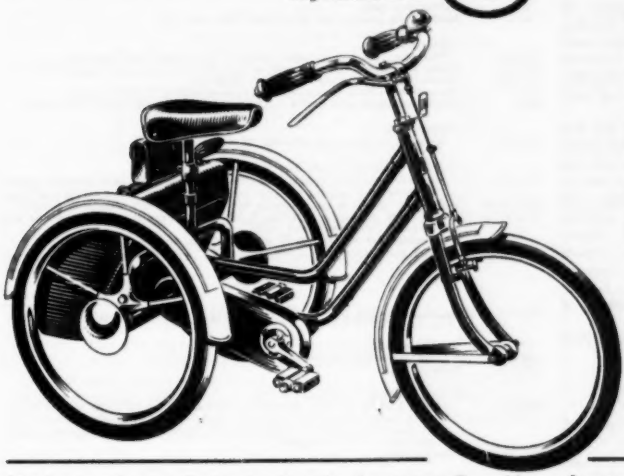
Regd. Trade Mark



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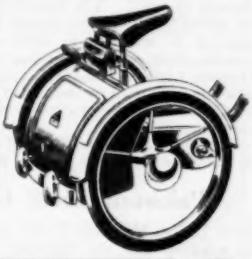
Series 6

Here is our 6/168, a de-luxe model featuring a double-tube frame, a large capacity parcel boot, car-type rear bumpers and retractable control handle. It is ball-bearing throughout and beautifully finished in chrome and enamel. Other models in this series incorporate pneumatic tyres and similar models are available without boot, control handle and bumpers.



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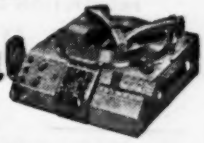

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OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION:

Certain territories are still open for Distributive Arrangements

Pakistan Import Trade Control

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Karachi has reported *by telegram* that, according to a notification published in the *Gazette of Pakistan Extraordinary* dated August 11, 1952, Open General Licence No. XIII—(see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 21, 1951, pages 147-8)—has been superseded by a new Open General Licence No. XIV.

The main items removed from Open General Licence appear to be cotton piece-goods and yarn, cycles, tyres and tubes, motor trucks, and vans, jute manufactures, paper, timber, matches, crockery and spices. The principal items which remain on Open General Licence are non-ferrous metals, pig iron and billets, machinery, chemicals, books and magazines, drugs and medicines, dyes and dyeing and tanning substances, kerosene, mineral oils and cement.

Public Notice No. 11 (52)/1 of August 11, 1952, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, Pakistan, provides for the admission of goods covered by Open General Licence No. XIII but not on Open General Licence XIV, provided they are shipped on or before August 11, 1952. The import of goods unshipped on that date will be allowed only against special commitment licences, which will be granted in response to applications from importers only where genuine firm commitment was made during the currency of Open General Licence No. XIII. Application for these special licences must be supported by Banker's Certificate, copy of irrevocable Letter of Credit and by correspondence showing the establishment of a commitment.

Full details of Open General Licence No. XIV will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they are available.

Pakistan Tariff Commission Enquiry

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Karachi has reported by telegram that the Pakistan Tariff Commission will hold a full enquiry into the claim for protection of the indigenous sodium silicate industry on August 16, 1952, at the Tariff Commission's Office, Queensway, Karachi.

More "Hints to Business Men" Booklets Available

REVISED EDITIONS on Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg, The Philippines, and Turkey have recently been published in the series of booklets "Hints to Business Men."

United Kingdom business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Dissemination Section, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2170.)

O.E.E.C. Publications

Among recent publications of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, now available at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, are the following:—

National Account Studies—France, price 11s. (by post 11s. 4d.).

Statistical Bulletin, Series 1, Year Book, 1937-51, price 8s. (by post 8s. 7d.).

New Zealand Customs Decisions

THE New Zealand Customs Department have issued the following decisions concerning the classification of goods shown in the New Zealand Customs Tariff:—

Tariff Item No.	Decision	British Preferential	General
43	Calves' foot jelly.		
43	Malted milk powder (see also Tariff Item 121 (1)).		
	Antiseptics:—		
100 (1)	*Streptomycin and its salts, including ointments made therefrom.		
121 (1)	Bases, foundation, not perfumed or coloured, for face creams and lipstick.		
121 (1)	Malted milk tablets (see also Tariff Item 43).		
136	Apparel made from textiles having a pile surface in imitation of fur.		
222	Mirrors imported with combs and/or hair slides, packed for sale as a unit.		
	Electric irons:—		
338 (13)	Mica cut to shape for elements of electric irons.		
	Grinding machines, emery and similar:—		
351 (7)	Stones of carborundum or similar abradant material specially recessed, shaped or mounted in holders, so as to identify them as parts of grinding machines.		
356 (1) (c)	Toilet sets packed in cases having no handles and not containing brushes.		
356 (1) (c)	Vanity cases or powder watches, being metal boxes fitted with mirrors and containing face powder and puffs.		
	Iron, galvanized or plain black, angle, tee, bar, etc.:—		
357 (4)	Tread plate for vehicle steps.		
448 (3)	Diacetone alcohol	3 per cent.	10 per cent.
	Disinfectants, n.e.i.:—		
104 (1)	Cetyl pyridinium chloride.		
295 (2)	Glassine paper.		
	Filling, packing, wrapping, etc.:—		
352 (b)	Filling, corking, capping, crowning, packing, sealing, labelling, wrapping and tying machines, designed for use in manufacturing processes and not suited for packaging goods by retailers (see also Tariff Item 353 (8) (c)—dispensers, and 356 (1) (c)—dispensers).		
353 (8) (c)	Wheelbarrows.		
	Transformer oil, etc.:—		
394 (13)	Oil, mineral, on declaration that it will be sold only for use in transformers and switchgear.		
	The following are to be admitted as educational apparatus, etc., on declaration that they have been specially imported, etc.:—	British Preferential	General
416	Cardboard	Free	Free
	Apparel:—		
	Braces, suspenders, and similar articles:—		
448 (3)	Metal fittings for use in making braces ...	3 per cent.	10 per cent.

* To be admitted from all countries at the rate of duty under the British Preferential Tariff under section 11 of the Customs Amendment Act, 1927.

Import of Ultrasonic Therapy Apparatus

THE New Zealand Customs Import Prohibition Order (No. 3), 1952, Serial No. 1952/146, prohibits the importation, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, of ultrasonic therapy apparatus, being any device suitable for application to the human body and capable of transmitting thereto mechanical vibrations of the order of 600,000 cycles per second or more.

This Order came into effect on July 25, 1952.

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Australian Import Restrictions

ACCORDING TO information received from the Australian Department of Trade and Customs, the categories of goods affected by the import restrictions, as listed in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 22, 1952, pages 617–622, and subsequent amending notices, should be further amended as follows :—

Delete Item	*Insert* New Item		Category
137 (A) (2)	Ex 137 (A) (2)	Aluminium strip for use in the manufacture of venetian blinds	Adm.
	137 (A) (2)	Balance	A.
174	Ex 174	Clipping machines, human hair, electrically operated	A.
	174	Balance	Adm.
176 (X)	176 (X) (1)	Portable electric cloth-cutting hand tools ...	A.
	176 (X) (2)	Other electric cloth-cutting machines ...	Adm.
—	176 (Y)	Cloth pressing machines	Adm.
—	176 (Z)	Chain pulley blocks	A.
179 (A) (1)	Ex 179 (A) (1)	Elements for stoves, ranges, ovens, cookers, grillers, boiling plates, boiling rings and the like	A.
	179 (A) (1)	Balance	B.
255	255 (A)	Glue in dry form	B.
	255 (B)	Cements and prepared adhesives and casein	B.
	255 (C) (1)	Coloured gelatine sheets and gelatine dust ...	B.
	Ex 255 (C) (2)	Powdered gelatine	A.
	255 (C) (2)	Balance	B.
334 (F)	334 (F)	Paper and boards for photographic purposes	100 per cent.

Replacement Parts for Motor Cycles

For the purposes of issuing import licences for replacement parts for motor cycles, licensing banks may be established in favour of individual importers to consist of the sum of an importer's quotas established under " A " and " B " categories for those goods plus 60 per cent. of the base year imports of those replacement parts for motor cycles under " Adm " category.

Changes in Sales Tax

INFORMATION has been received that the rate of Australian sales tax on toilet and cosmetic preparations and requisites will be reduced from 50 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. and on sporting equipment, toys and radio receiving sets from 33⅓ per cent. to 20 per cent.

The maximum rate of sales tax will be reduced from 66⅔ per cent. to 50 per cent.

Various exemptions from sales tax are also proposed. When full details of these amendments are received they will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Guide to International Tax Agreements

The United Nations have published " World Guide to International Tax Agreements, 1843–1951," which appears as Volume III of the series " International Tax Agreements."

This 330-page publication was prepared by the Fiscal Division of the U.N. Department of Economic Affairs. It constitutes the first codification of authentic information on the present status of the 480 known international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion.

The volume contains detailed tables indicating for each country the precise status of all the agreements it has entered into ; the information, presented in column form, covers such points as the signature, ratification and possible suspension, supersedure, re-instatement or termination of the agreements.

The volume also contains information on such matters as the scope of the agreements, the effective date of the tax relief provided, and the impact of the agreements on the national tax legislation through implementing laws and regulations. In the case of general agreements with respect to income and other direct taxes currently in force, the specific taxes covered by each agreement are fully enumerated. In view of the varying scope of the agreements, this enumeration serves to clarify the relationship between general and limited agreements (relating, e.g., to taxation of shipping profits, commercial profits, etc., only) concluded between the same countries and to indicate the inclusion or exclusion of schedular taxes, corporation taxes, surtaxes and post-war capital levies which figure in the European tax system. It also shows the extent to which agreements extend to taxes levied by provinces and municipalities.

Copies of the book are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 30s. 0d.

NOTICE TO " JOURNAL " READERS AND ADVERTISERS

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EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2407, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone : Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2035.) Address for telegrams and cables : " Boneblack, London."

ADVERTISEMENTS. Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone : City 9876, Ext. 147.)

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REPRINT OF ARTICLES. Reprints of extracts of articles and announcements from the *Board of Trade Journal* will be supplied at the rate of £1 10s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of 3s. 6d. per page for each additional 125 copies.

Orders with remittances should be addressed to the Director of Publications (S.A.), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, and should be received not later than on the Friday following publication of the *Board of Trade Journal* from which the extract is to be taken. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Addresses of Board of Trade Departments, Officers and Overseas Representatives

	Last Published
U.K. Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 May 1952
Overseas Chambers of Commerce in London	26 July 1952
Board of Trade Departments	19 July 1952
Board of Trade Regional Controllers ...	19 July 1952
Board of Trade Regional, Sub and District Offices	19 July 1952
Export Credits Guarantee Department ...	2 Aug. 1952
British Chambers of Commerce Overseas ...	5 July 1952
Trade Enquiry Offices in London	2 Aug. 1952
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	12 July 1952

Exhibitions and Fairs

Farm Equipment Show at Toronto

THE 8th Annual Orfeda Farm Equipment Show is to be held in the Coliseum Building, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, from January 20 to 23, 1953. Sponsored by the Ontario Retail Farm Equipment Dealers' Association (" Orfeda "), it will be held in conjunction with the annual conventions of this body, and the Ontario Crop Improvement Association.

As last year, 342 booths are available, and on the main floor the rental for one of 10-ft. frontage and 12-ft. depth is $100 (Canadian) or $115 if it is a corner site with two frontages ; a booth 8-ft. by 12-ft. costs $70 or $80 if on a corner ; one of 10-ft. by 20-ft. costs $125. On the mezzanine floor all booths measure 10-ft. by 10-ft. and cost $70 or $80 in the case of a corner site. Special discounts are allowed to those exhibitors requiring more than one booth —5 per cent. on the second booth, 10 per cent. on the third, and 15 per cent. on the fourth and succeeding booths. It is understood that the electrical supply is 110 volts, 60 cycles.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Toronto considers that the Orfeda Show is one of the best in this part of Canada at which British agricultural equipment manufacturers can exhibit their products to farmers and agricultural implement dealers. British firms who exhibited in previous years found that farmers and dealers in Ontario attended in force since the show is held in one of their less busy periods and at times when farmers are considering buying equipment for the coming season.

United Kingdom firms interested in taking part should apply directly or through their agents to the Ontario Farm Equipment Dealers Association, 81 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

The Exhibitions and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, (Telephone : Chancery 4411, Ext. 436), will be interested to learn of any United Kingdom firms deciding to take part and can supply particulars about previous shows.

Home and Overseas Events

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs is compiled from information furnished by the organisers to Exhibitions Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1. No responsibility is taken for the standing of the organizations or individuals mentioned, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk (*).

United Kingdom

A list of major Exhibitions and Fairs to be held in the United Kingdom was published in last week's issue and will again appear with additions, in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

1952

Overseas (In Europe)

INNSBRUCK FAIR—August 21–31.
Apply, British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

STOCKHOLM, ST. ERIKS FAIR—August 23–September 7.
Apply, Circle Exhibitions Ltd., 47 Hertford Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 7557.)

WIESBADEN, CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF SPORTS GOODS—August 24–26.
Apply, German Sports Goods Retailers' Association, Dusseldorf, Kaiserstr. 43.

OFFENBACH LEATHER GOODS FAIR—August 30–September 4.
Apply, Offenbacher Messe Gesellschaft m.b.H., Offenbach a.M.

FRANKFURT AUTUMN FAIR—August 31–September 4.
Apply, LEP Transport Limited, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 5050.)

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR—August 31–September 14.
Apply, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Sofia, Bulgaria.

UTRECHT 59TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR—September 2–11.
Apply Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

BRUSSELS 1ST CHILDREN'S AND FAMILIES' EXHIBITION (" JOURNEES DE L'ENFANCE DE LA JEUNESSE DE LA FAMILLE ")—September 4–14.
At Palais des Beaux-Arts. Apply, 53 rue Theodore Roosevelt, Bruxelles.

COPENHAGEN, EXHIBITION OF VANS AND LORRIES—September 5–14.
In Forum Building. Apply Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen, K.

GOTHENBURG, 1ST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PACKING MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION—September 6–14.
* In " Swedish Fair " premises. Apply, Internationella Emballageutstallningen i Goteborg, of Linnegatan 55, Gothenburg.

STRASBOURG, 27TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 6–21.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5949.)

BARI INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR OF THE LEVANT—September 6–24.
Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)
British Section organized by Mr. F. C. Kerry, Via Gazzera 25, Verona.

COLOGNE, INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR-TEXTILES—September 7–9 ; HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE—September 14–16 ; FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITION—September 7–11
Apply, M. Neven Du Mont, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : Whitehall 8211.)

VIENNA 32ND AUTUMN FAIR—September 7–14.
Apply, the British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

LEIPZIG FAIR—September 7–17.
Apply, Platz des Friedens 8, Aufg. A, Leipzig, C.1, Germany.

SALONIKA 17TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 7–28.
Apply, Fair Committee Offices, Thessaloniki, Greece.

DUSSELDORF MUSIC TRADES EXHIBITION—September 11–15.
Apply, John E. Buck and Company, 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

PARMA, 7TH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRESERVED FOOD AND PACKING—September 12–25.
Apply Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)
British Section organized by Mr. F. C. Kerry c/o Mostra International Conserve, Parma, Italy.

PIACENZA. 1ST NATIONAL METHANE EXHIBITION—September 13–21.
Apply Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Piacenza.

GHENT 7TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF FLANDERS (AND 2ND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BREWING AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES)—September 13–28.
Southern Area : Apply S. R. Tippett and Co. Ltd. 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Mansion House 0646.)
Northern Area : Apply, Robertson Buckley and Co. Ltd., Bereys Buildings, George Street, Brixteth Street, Liverpool. (Tel.: Liverpool Central 0952.)

LAUSANNE 33RD SWISS FAIR—September 13–28.
Apply, Comptoir Swiss, Place de la Riponne 5, Lausanne.

ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 13–28.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947.)

MARSEILLES INTERNATIONAL FAIR—September 13–29.
Apply, Butlers Advertising Services Ltd., 22 St. Giles High Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 5905.)

HANOVER, 2ND EUROPEAN MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION—September 14–23.
Apply, Messrs. Schenkers Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595/6.)

MILAN INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION—September 14–23.
Apply, Secretary-General, International Aeronautical Exhibition, Via Mercanti, 2, Milan.

LE MANS SAMPLE FAIR—September 18–22.
Apply, The Secretary-General, Les Quatre Jours du Mans, Quinconne des Jacobins, Le Mans (Sarthe).

BERLIN GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—September 19–October 5.
Apply, Berlin Marketing Council, 16 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 7654.)

HANOVER, 7TH TEXTILE FAIR—September 20–22.
Near the " Stadthalle." Apply, Schenkers Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel. : Holborn 5595/6.)

LODI, 4TH NATIONAL DAIRY FAIR—September 21–30.
Apply, Fiera del Latte, Lodi, Italy.

STOCKHOLM INSTRUMENTS AND MEASUREMENTS EXHIBITION—September 23–30.
Apply, A/B S. T. Eriks Massan, Lidingovagen 10, Stockholm, 26.

GRAZ INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF BREEDING STOCK. AUTUMN FAIR—September 27–October 5.
Apply, British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

TURIN INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION (" AUTUNNO TORINESE ") including 10th International Engineering Exhibition, 4th International Exhibition of Plastics, 4th International Agricultural Machinery Ex-

(*Continued on page* 339)

COLOGNE INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR, 1952

☆ ☆ ☆

7th to 9th September

TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

14th to 16th September

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND HARDWARE

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123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 Whitehall 8211

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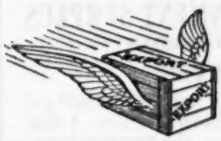

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Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

hibition and 4th International Exhibition of Cinematograph Technique—September 27–October 9.
Apply, Dr. A. Alberti, Via Massena 20, Turin.

PARIS, 18TH INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL EXHIBITION—September 27–October 12.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947/9.)

METZ FAIR—September 27–October 13.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947.)

PARIS, 2ND NATIONAL TELEVISION AND 16TH NATIONAL RADIO AND ELECTRONIC EXHIBITION—September 29–October 12.
Apply, Salon de la Radio, de la Television et de l'Electronique, 23 rue de Lubeck, Paris.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR, CYCLE AND SPORTS EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Chambre Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Automobiles, Grand Palais, Avenue Alexandre, 111, Paris 8e.

PARIS, 7TH INTERNATIONAL BOTTLING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Salon International du Material d'Embouteillage et Industries Connexes, 28 rue de Louis le Grand, Paris.

PARIS, 6TH PACKAGING, HANDLING, PRESENTATION AND DISTRIBUTING METHODS EXHIBITION—October 2–12.
Apply, Salon International de l'Embellage, du Conditionnement, de la Manutention, de la Presentation et des Techniques de Distribution, 40 rue du Colisee, Paris.

ZARAGOZA 12TH NATIONAL FAIR—October 3–24.
✱ Apply, Director-General, Feria Oficial y Nacional de Meustras, Zaragoza.

BRUSSELS, 23RD INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HOME (ARTS MENAGERS) EXHIBITION—October 4–19.
Apply, Salon de l'Alimentation, 8–10 Place de Broûckere, Brussels.

PARIS, BUSINESS MACHINES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 8–19.
Apply, Salon International de l'Equipment de Bureau, 6 Place de Valois, Paris.

DUSSELDORF, 1ST PLASTICS EXHIBITION—October 11–19.
Apply, John E. Buck and Company, 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 7576.)

ROTTERDAM, VOCHEMA CHEMICAL AND FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY EXHIBITION—October 21–29.
At Ahoy Halls. Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

PARIS, 3RD INTERNATIONAL PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 23–31.
Apply, Commissariat General du Salon des Techniques Papetieres et Graphiques, 40 rue de Colisee, Paris 8eme, France.

PARIS, 5TH CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND FAMILY EXHIBITION—November 26–December 14.
At Grand Palais. Apply, Richard Winterburn Son and Co. Ltd., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3163.)

1953

AMSTERDAM, 2ND NETHERLANDS PACKAGING FAIR—January 8–16.
At R.A.I. Buildings. Apply, Messrs. N. V. Het Raedhuys, Tesselschadestraat 5, Amsterdam.

HANOVER, 8TH GERMAN INDUSTRIES FAIR. LIGHT INDUSTRIES FAIR—February 28–March 4. HEAVY INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 26–May 5.
Apply, Schenkers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Holborn 5595.)

GENEVA, 23RD INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—March 5–15.
Apply, 1 Place de Lac, Geneva.

NUREMBERG TOY FAIR—March 8–13.
Apply, Deutsche Spielwaren-Fachmesse, 13a Nurnberg, Bismarckstrasse, 131.

VIENNA 33RD INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—March 15–22.
Apply, The British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

UTRECHT, 60TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES (SPRING) FAIR—March 17–26.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

COPENHAGEN 7TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR. TECHNICAL FAIR—March 20–29; COMMERCIAL FAIR—April 10–19, 1953.
Apply, Robert Brandon and Partners, 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

LYONS, 35TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 11–20.
Apply, Robert Brandon and Partners, 47 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

BASLE, 37TH SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—April 11–21.
Apply, Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montague Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

MILAN, 31ST INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—April 12–28.
Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain, 652 Grand Buildings, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)

BRUSSELS, 27TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 25–May 10.
Apply, Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

LIEGE, 5TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR—April 25–May 10.
Apply, Foire Internationale de Liege, 17 Boulevard d'Avroy, Liege.

PARIS, 42ND INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—May 9–25.
Apply, Mrs. Hyde, 14–15 Rugby Chambers, 2 Rugby Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 6794.)

VALENCIA, 31ST INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—May 10–25.
Apply, Mr. R. H. Thornton, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 6674.)

COLOGNE, AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION (42ND WANDERAUSSTELLUNG)—May 31–June 7.
✱ Apply, Deutscher Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft Niedenau 48, Frankfurt Main.

MUNICH, GERMAN TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION—June 20–October 11.
At Munich Exhibition Park. Apply, Munich 12–Theresienhohe 14.

UTRECHT, 61ST ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES (AUTUMN) FAIR—September 1–10.
Apply, Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

LAUSANNE, 34TH SWISS FAIR—September 12–27.
Apply Comptoir Suisse, Place Beaulieu, Lausanne.

Overseas (other than in Europe)

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CHICAGO, BEAUTY AND BARBER SUPPLY INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—August 18–21.
At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, J. Byrne, 19 W. 44th Street, New York City.

VANCOUVER PACIFIC NATIONAL EXHIBITION—August 20–September 1.
At Exhibition Park. Apply, Mr. Ben William, General Manager, Exhibition Park, Vancouver, B.C.

IZMIR 21ST INTERNATIONAL FAIR—August 20–September 20.
Apply, Home and Overseas Trade Fairs, 40 Gerrard Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Gerrard 5947/9.)

TORONTO, 72ND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION—August 22–September 6.
Apply, Mr. G. H. Ward, C.N.E. Representative, British Columbia House, 3 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2794.)

SALISBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW—August 27–30.
Apply, The Secretary, Salisbury Agricultural Show, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR—August 28–September 7.
Applications for space in United Kingdom Exhibit to be made through British Consulate-General, San Francisco, 4, California.

CHICAGO, INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS EXHIBITION—September 2–5.
At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, International College of Surgeons, U.S. Chapter, 1516 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

BULAWAYO AGRICULTURAL SHOW—September 4–6.
Apply, The Secretary, Bulawayo Agricultural Show, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

CLEVELAND, 7th National Instrument Exhibit—September 8–12.
At Cleveland Auditorium. Apply, The Instrument Society of America, 921 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

NOVA SCOTIA, FISHERIES EXHIBITION, LUNENBURG—September 9–13.
At Marine Building, Commercial Building, Fisheries Building. Apply, B. J. Walters, Manager, Town Hall, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

CHICAGO 17th NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION—September 9–13.
Apply, Mr. James J. Dobeny, The National Chemical Exposition, 86 East Randolph Street, Chicago, 1.

MOGADISHU, 1ST. SOMALIA FAIR—September 14–28.
Apply, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Committee for the Somalia Fair, P.O. Box 27, Mogadishu, Somalia.

PHILADELPHIA, 54TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SHOW OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION—September 15–18.
At Commercial Museum Exhibition Hall. Apply, Mr. Maurice J. Norby, Assistant Director, American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill.

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(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

pect " (TECHNIQUES D'AUJOURD'HUI—PERSPECTIVE DE DEMAIN)—September 21–October 19.
Apply, Commissaire-General de l'Exposition, " Techniques d'Aujourd'hui—Perspective de Demain," Rue de Liege, Tananarive, Madagascar.

CHICAGO, DAIRY INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION—September 22–27.
At Navy Pier. Apply, Dairy Industries Supply Association, 1108 16th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. IRON AND STEEL EXPOSITION—September 30–October 3.
At Cleveland Public Auditorium. Apply, Mr. Albert W. Erickson, Jr., Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, 1010 Empire Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

MONTREAL, NATIONAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION BUSINESS SHOW—October 14–16.
At Windsor Hotel. Apply, J. J. Russell, 677 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal.

DALLAS, TEXAS STATE FAIR—October 4–19.
Applications for space in United Kingdom Exhibit to be made through British Vice-Consul, Dallas, or British Consul-General, Houston.

MONTREAL, GRAPHIC ARTS EXHIBITION—October 6–10.
* At Montreal Show Mart. Apply, Mr. Jean Gillet, Association des Maitres Imprimeurs, Montreal.

GREENVILLE, S. CAROLINA, SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION—October 6–11.
At Textile Hall. Apply, Bertha M. Green, 322 W. Washington Street, P.O. Box 1323, Greenville, S. Carolina.

TORONTO, 1ST NATIONAL CANADIAN SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—October 14–18.
In Automotive Building. Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. Apply, Fred. M. Payne, 40 Wellesley St. East, Toronto 5.

MONTREAL, CANADIAN FOOD EXHIBIT—October 15–19.
At Show Mart, Berri Square. Apply, Canadian Food Exhibit Inc., 50 St. Viateur East, Montreal, 14.

PHILADELPHIA, NATIONAL METAL EXPOSITION—October 20–24.
Apply, W. H. Eisenman, American Society for Metals, 7301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3.

CHICAGO, 40TH NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION—October 20–24.
At Conrad Hilton Hotel. Apply, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11.

CHICAGO, NATIONAL SHOE FAIR—October 27–30.
Apply, National Shoe Fair Office, 17 E. Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

WINNIPEG, FARM AND FARM-HOME EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXHIBITION—November 4–5.
Apply, Manitoba and Western Ontario Retail Implement Dealers Association, 400 Toronto General Trust Buildings, Winnipeg.

MONTREAL, TOOL AND EQUIPMENT SHOW—November 11–14.
* At Show Mart. Apply, Montreal Tool and Equipment Show, 4585 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

TORONTO, 24TH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR—November 14–22.
Apply, Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto 2b.

CHICAGO, AMUSEMENT PARKS, POOLS AND BEACHES EXHIBITION—November 30–December 3.
At Sherman Hotel. Apply, National Association of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois.

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BELGIAN CONGO, COSTERMANSVILLE, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR DURING THE FESTIVAL OF THE KIVU—January 2–10.
Apply, Organizing Secretary, P.B. 766, Costermansville.

MONTREAL, EASTERN CANADA HARDWARE SHOW—January 19–22.
At Palais du Commerce Exhibition Building, Berri Square. Apply, Eastern Canada Exhibitions Incorporated, 423 Ontario Street, East, Montreal 24.

NEW YORK, 22ND NATIONAL SPORTING GOODS ASSOCIATION SHOW—January 25–28.
At Hotel New Yorker. Apply, G. Martin Shutt, National Sporting Goods Association, 1 Nth. La Salle Street, Chicago, 2.

MIAMI, 12TH ANNUAL BOAT SHOW—February 20–25.
* In Dinner Key Auditorium. Apply, J. Frank Knorr, 615 S.W. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida.

NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL BEAUTY SHOW—March 9–12.
At Statler Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street. Apply, J. Byrne, 19 West 44th Street, New York, 18.

JERUSALEM, " THE CONQUEST OF THE DESERT " INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND FAIR—April 16–May 18.
At Jerusalem Convention Centre. Apply, Contact Publications, Suite 1, 45 Dover Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 6585.)

TORONTO, 86TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—May 17–20.
At Royal York Hotel. Apply, Miss D. Jutton, Ontario Dental Association, 234 St. George Street, Toronto.

TORONTO, 6TH CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 1–12.
Apply, Miss M. A. Armstrong, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : Whitehall 8701.)

Publications Received

New Book on Trade and Economy of the Sterling Area

A VOLUME of 672 pages describing the Sterling Area, the economies of its member countries, and the characteristics of their economic relations with one another and with the rest of the world has been published by the Mutual Security Agency Mission to the United Kingdom.

Entitled " The Sterling Area ; An American Analysis," the volume was produced by the research staff of the Economic Co-operation Administration (Marshall Plan) Mission to the United Kingdom, predecessor of the present M.S.A. Mission.

Most of the statistical matter which forms a large part of the volume was obtained from various departments and agencies of the British Government and of the Governments of other countries in the Sterling Area as well as from established commercial organizations in international trade. The preface of the volume, makes clear that nothing in the text is to be regarded as an official statement by any agency of the United States Government.

The emphasis of the volume is on the development of the trade patterns of the Sterling Area and the economic factors which influenced them during the post-war period until mid-1950. Throughout the volume comparisons are made with the pre-war average—usually hat of the years 1934 to 1938. For purposes of expediency, mid-1950 was chosen as a convenient cut-off date since it marked the beginning of a new phase in international economic affairs with the outbreak of the war in Korea and the beginning of a major defence effort for the strengthening of the free world. In some instances, however, developments are followed through for some period after the cut-off date.

The volume is divided into three major parts. Book One is concerned with the composition, origins, and growth of the Sterling Area ; Book Two is made up of individual sections about each of the countries or regions in the Sterling Area, and Book Three consists of chapters on each of the major commodities which enter into trade between dollar and sterling countries.

Copies of the book are obtainable, price £1 1s. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Cloth and Clothes

The August issue of " Cloth and Clothes," the British wholesale and export magazine for men's textiles and clothes, contains a survey of market potentialities in South America. Other illustrated articles include rainwear trends, photographed against some lesser-known backgrounds in London, and male fashions seen at Ascot and the Richmond Horse Show. Annual subscription to " Cloth and Clothes " (139/143 Oxford Street, London, W.1) is £1 10s.

An Analysis of Clerical Salaries. The Office Management Association, 8 Hill Street, London, W.1, have published a report entitled " Clerical Salaries Analysis, 1952," (25s.). It gives the statistical results of a nation-wide survey of clerical salaries carried out on March 1 last.

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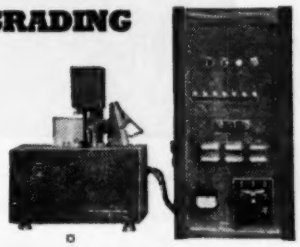

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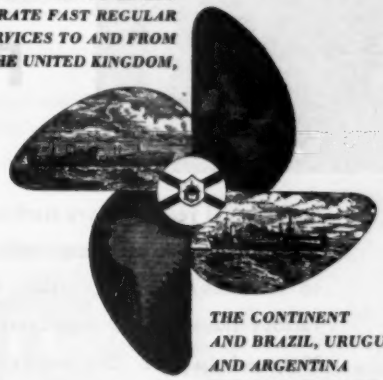

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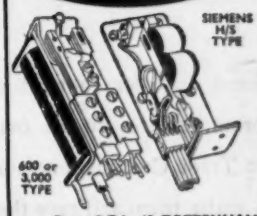

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All business men going abroad are urged to make use of these facilities. If they will first consult the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, arrangements can be made for the appropriate officers in the countries they intend to visit to be furnished in advance with details of their requirements.

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